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Byrd Finds Polar Peaks; $655,000,000 for Navy; Miners Dodge Third Term

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 31, 1940

Byrd Flight Adds Peaks and Island to Map

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd reported that a plane flight had added new mountain peaks, an island, and 300 miles of hitherto unexplored coastline to charts of the Antarctic. He was accompanied by Ashley C. Snow, pilot, and Earle B. Perce, radioman. He said peaks could be seen extending 70 or 80 miles to the southern horizon and one mountain at least 40 miles long reared about 4,000 feet above snow fields.

$655,000,000 for Navy Tentatively Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Naval Committee tentatively approved today a two-year building program to cost approximately $655,000,000. The revamped program, described by Chairman Carl Vinson as "all the Navy can build in two years," would authorize construction of 21 additional warships, 22 auxiliary vessels, and boost the Navy's minimum air strength to 4,500 planes. When the fleet-expansion program was presented it called for eventual appropriation of $1,300,000,000 to provide for 77 warships in addition to aircraft and auxiliaries.

Miners Sidetrack Third-Term Resolutions

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America convention today sidetracked resolutions indorsing a third term for President Roosevelt. It agreed to refer the matter to its International Executive Committee for action. [Details: Page 2.]

Madden Blames NLRB Ills on Manufacturers

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Board, told Congress today the Wagner Act might have been administered effectively from the start had not the National Association of Manufacturers put employers in a "rebellious" mood. Mr. Madden defended the law and the Board before a House investigating committee. [Details: Page 2.]

Senators Quiz Jones on Proposed Finnish Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, was summoned by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to testify today on legislation to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank by $100,000,000 in order to facilitate a $20,000,000 loan to Finland. The chairman, Key Pittman (D) of Nevada said representatives of the State Department would be asked to appear before the Committee.

Banker Indicted on WPA Diversion Charge

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Arthur V. Brown, President of two Indianapolis banks, and four other persons were indicted today by a Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government through diversion of Work Projects Administration labor. Others indicted were Karl F. Kortepeter, former Marion County WPA Director; Miss Elizabeth C. Claypool; Arthur F. Eickhoff, real estate operator; and Charles E. Jefferson, former member of the Marion County Flood Control Board.

Bitter Cold Curtails Food and Coal in Britain

LONDON (AP)—Britons faced curtailed food and fuel supplies as the worst winter in 46 years continued to disrupt transportation facilities. The Government informed householders that deliveries of coal would be restricted to 224 pounds weekly and warned them to use gas and electricity sparingly.

In Scotland a two-coach emergency train brought to Glasgow the majority of 400 persons marooned since Jan. 27 in a lonely hotel at Crawford-on-Beattock Moor in Lanarkshire.

TOKYO (AP)—Fatalities from blizzards in North Central Japan totaled 78 today. Storms, which have lasted almost a week, destroyed 247 homes.

Japan's 'Power Holiday' Is Extended

TOKYO (AP)—Extension of Japan's "power holiday" from the Osaka region to Yokohama and Tokyo is foreshadowed by Domei, official news agency. Yesterday's 14-hour shutdown of many factories producing nonmilitary supplies will be continued until transport of coal catches up with demands, the agency said. Millions of workers are idle. Industrialists report heavy losses.

Dominican Republic Admits European Refugees

CIUDAD TRUJILLO (AP)—A contract signed here between the Dominican Government and the Dominican Republic Settlement Association provides for the immediate admission of some 500 European political refugee families and aims at establishment of 100,000 refugees over a period of years. Most of the first group are German Jewish refugees, but the contract does not specify nationalities.

Falange Gets Control of Spanish Labor Unions

MADRID (AP)—Spain's Government today put all labor unions and employers' associations under direct control of the Falange, Gen. Francisco Franco's political party. A new law ordered the incorporation into the Falange's national syndicalist organization of "associations created to defend or totally or partially represent economic or class interests."

Fund Nears $3,000,000 Mark And Speeds Up for Last Lap

Well along toward the $3,000,000 mark, total subscriptions in the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign up to noon today were $2,831,505 it was announced at the fifth "Dutch treat" luncheon at the City Club.

With $1,793,495 still to be pledged, campaign workers were urged to redouble their efforts as the drive entered its last stages.

After some spirited bidding at today's luncheon, Robert Cutler, Chairman of the Public Employees Division, succeeded in auctioning off to himself a water color by the Boston artist, John Lavalle, at a top price of $242. Entertainment was furnished by Lewis Bonick's orchestra and a group of 12 Campfire Girls.

Curiosity got the better of Jimmie Melanson of Dorchester yesterday. Seeing volunteer solicitor Richard Barrett going in and out of houses on Oakton Street Jimmie decided to find out what it was all about.

When Mr. Barrett explained that he was soliciting for the Community Fund, Master Jimmie exclaimed, "Oh, I've heard about that. I'd like to give, too." Whereupon he dug deeply into his pocket and subscribed a dime.

Chairman Gray last night warned the 1,600 campaign workers that the next few days would tell whether the 175 social agencies benefited by the Fund would have to curtail their services this year.

"It's the last part of a campaign like this that tests the mettle of the organization," he declared. "I have confidence, however, that the Community has the will and we have the organization to put the Fund past its goal."

An interesting sidelight in the Metropolitan Division of the drive was the friendly rivalry between Lexington and Concord which has intensified during the last few days. Concord had a comfortable margin last night but Lexington was girding itself for a whirlwind finish with chairmen of both towns predicting a victory for their communities.

Latest Fund subscriptions: Page 15.

The World At Your Fireside
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Ex-Callmen Aloof At Woburn Fire

By the Associated Press

Woburn, Mass., Jan. 31

Mayor William E. Kane accused seven former call firemen today of "failing in their duties as citizens" when they allegedly stood by while a $50,000 fire destroyed an abandoned tannery and damaged nearly a score of nearby buildings last night.

The Mayor said his brother, Fire Chief Michael J. Kane, reported that the ousted callmen not only failed to assist, but that one of them told a Stoneham fireman not to "pick up the hose." Hundreds of civilian volunteers, the Mayor added, assisted firemen of five towns in combating the blaze.

The seven callmen were among 14 removed by the Mayor about a year ago in an economy drive.

Senate Group Gives Finnish Loan Priority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to give priority to legislation designed to give financial aid to Finland. It began immediate consultation with Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, in connection with the proposal that $100,000,000 be added to the revolving fund of the Export-Import Bank from which a restricted loan, with a prohibition on the purchase of war materials, could be made available to the Finnish Republic.

Immediately after it makes its report on the Finnish loan, the Committee announced that it would begin consideration of the two resolutions now before it, one providing a permissive embargo against Japanese goods and the other prescribing a compulsory embargo on all war supplies. The Committee will hear representatives of the State Department before making its recommendations to the Senate.

Favors Private Bonding

Following a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House, Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, indicated that the Administration is likely to turn its support to the proposal to permit Finland to raise funds in the United States by the sale of bonds to Finnish sympathizers.

"What Finland needs is funds for military supplies," Colonel Knox said. "I am very sympathetic with the bond plan advanced by Senator Pat Harrison."

Colonel Knox affirmed that there was ample precedent for such a move, pointing out that the Irish Republic sold bonds to Irish sympathizers in America, and after achieving independence redeemed the securities at their face value.

Steps Forward

While the Foreign Relations may follow the Senate Banking Committee in reporting favorably upon the extension of credits to Finland, political opposition to a loan has been increasingly manifest in Congress lately. This opposition is pointedly expressed by Senator Pat Harrison (D), of Mississippi, the influential chairman of the Senate Finance Committee who today came out against a loan of any amount or character for Finland and suggested in its place the flotation of a Finnish Government bond issue in the United States.

"It seems to me to be the wise policy for a group of American citizens who are sympathetic with

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Big Shipments From Boston To Allies Forecast

Last obstacle appears removed to make East Boston waterfront a great clearing house.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Apparently the last obstacle to conversion of a certain portion of East Boston waterfront into a gigantic clearing house for shipments of American war materials to Britain and France was removed today when Dr. Paul Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, approved use of State-owned Commonwealth Pier No. 1 for the stabling of horses.

Not only was the way paved for shipment of 70,000 horses, but it was also pointed out in local shipping circles that proximity of the Cunard piers to the State property hints that this space now infrequently used may shortly resound to the shouts of thousands of Boston stevedores as millions of dollars worth of war supplies, already ordered, are actually placed aboard vessels.

It was rumored that 25 French merchantmen already have been assigned to convoys shortly to shuttle back and forth between Boston and French ports. This, of course, could not be officially confirmed.

Ironic Note

An ironic note was introduced into the situation when it was recalled that the German oil tanker, Pauline Friederich, which took refuge in Boston harbor at the outbreak of the war, is now tied up at the pier from which French and British war supplies may shortly sail.

Although Boston so far has benefited very little from war shipments, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, pointed out today that the harbor is ideally situated to handle big rush shipments.

"Not only is Boston one day's sailing time nearer Europe," Mr. Davis pointed out, "but it is also in the very heart of the producing area of much that Britain and France need."

Airplane Plants

Some 5,000 motors are to be exported from the Hartford plant, it is believed, while more than $1,000,000 worth of machine tools are also on order. New England is known as a center for the manufacture of these tools.

In addition, the Indian Motocycle Company of Springfield, Mass., has a $2,000,000 order for motorcycles for the French Army.

One of the largest airplane engine factories is located in Hartford, it was pointed out, while Allan H. Lockheed recently announced the leasing of a large plant at Prescott and Orleans Streets, East Boston, almost within the shadow of the pier, and right on a Boston & Albany track running to the pier.

This plant, it was pointed out, could be used for the manufacture or assembling of planes, and the preparation of them for shipment.

Joint Commission

British shipments were everywhere linked with French shipments in Boston discussions today, because it is known that all orders for the two countries are being placed by a joint purchasing commission.

So far, principal shipments have been made through a Foreign Trade Zone on Staten Island, N. Y., and through Philadelphia.

Fights for Utilities

By a Staff Artist

Wendell L. Willkie
President Commonwealth & Southern Corporation

Private Industry Built U. S., Not Government, Willkie Says

This is the third in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented bi-weekly in The Christian Science Monitor on the theme "What has business done for the national welfare?" Wendell Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, is here interviewed by our Wall Street correspondent.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Willkie's office at 20 Pine Street in lower Manhattan is a favorite stop on the run of every Wall Street newspaper man who ever covers utilities. He is always good copy, whether he talks for the record or off the record. It is unnecessary to say that he has been the outstanding protagonist of the private utility business in recent years, his company having been directly in the path of the Tennessee Valley Authority, spearhead of the present Administration's utility program.

Mr. Willkie is a big slab-sided man who likes to stand up at his desk and shake his mane and seems to have got round-shouldered from pounding on his desk to emphasize his points. He is one of the few men in Wall Street who seem to be really liked in Washington as an admirable enemy just as the present Justice William O. Douglas, when he was chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was one of the few Washington officials who were really liked in Wall Street in spite of his policies.

Government and Utilities

Mr. Willkie, unlike most big-time executives, does his own talking. Under attack, he is ready with either statistic or the quip courteous. Under Washington pressure in the recent Consumers' Power case, he remarked for publication that "a statement a day from Norris or Rankin keeps dullness away," and complained for the record that the Washington officials made him stay home every evening so as to be at the phone to reply to Washington after-hour releases.

As I entered his office, he was charging slowly up and down the room like a thoughtful buffalo. "I'm trying to think up a lead for you," he said as he smiled and shook hands.

"Maybe this is it," he said, as we sat down in two chairs far removed from the piled up desk.

"They ask whether the government should be in the utility business. But mind you there was never any dispute in the pioneer days of the industry as to whether the government should be in.

"In the beginning there was the development by Thomas A. Edison of the incandescent lamp. Perhaps he wasn't as profit-minded as some men, but he developed it in the hope of something, and it wasn't official preferment, and he did it on his own. No official set him at it and none passed on it.

"Then he issued licenses to use it. They were taken up exclusively by men in private enterprise. Enterprising, ambitious fellows, men who couldn't sleep o' nights, took it out to the towns and tried to raise money to instal it, in the hope of making more money by the installation. For twenty-five years they hoped, risked, made and lost.

Private Initiative or Nothing

"It didn't occur to anybody in those days that the Federal Government should run those businesses. It was private initiative or nothing and private risk-taking or nothing. People would have thought it wasteful and extravagant for the government to go in —because it was a new thing.

"That's the early story of the utility business. But I'm willing to bet that it's the story of every

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

No 'Incidents,' Britain Assures U.S. and Japan

Chamberlain says men under arms number 1,250,000 — Plane building up 7 times.

Neutrals advised that efforts to avoid red tape are being made —Trade objectives.

Britain's "prodigious" war effort has placed more than 1,250,000 of the Nation's men under arms, while aircraft construction is seven times that of four years ago, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared today. He also disclosed that the Admiralty tomorrow will take over control of all British merchant shipbuilding. He announced sinking of a German submarine.

Bombing raids on British coastal shipping were credited officially in Berlin with sinking 18 Allied merchant and patrol ships in two days. The second consecutive day of air raiding was reported to have resulted in nine sinkings.

In Finland, while no major operation has been in progress for the past few days, apart from the large-scale air raids on towns and cities of south Finland, which were launched two days ago, the Russians are reported to be bringing up reinforcements, not only to the Lake Ladoga front, where the most activity has been shown of late, but also to the northern Salla front, where the Finns are expecting a major offensive.

On the Western Front, apart from some artillery fire and reconnaissance work in the Saar sector, there was little activity generally.

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain assured the United States and Japan today that Britain was anxious to avoid friction or disturbance in its trade and other relations with them and with other neutrals in the war against Germany.

Addressing a luncheon of the National Defense Committee, the Prime Minister expressed regret that the concentration of dollar resources in America for munitions and other war supplies had forced curtailment of purchases of other products there.

One of Britain's foremost aims of the war, he said, is to return to normal trade among nations.

Of the British-Japanese dispute over the seizure by a British warship of 21 Germans from the Japanese steamer Asama Maru on Jan. 20, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Nothing could more distress us than that the Japanese Government or the people should feel that we have exercised our belligerent rights with any want of courtesy or respect for them."

U-Boat Destroyed

Mr. Chamberlain announced that a German submarine attempting to attack a convoy yesterday had been sunk by combined British air and naval forces. Most of the crew were saved.

The British war effort, he said, already has achieved "prodigious results," among them the stepping up of aircraft construction to a point "seven times what it was in 1935-36," and the manufacturing of shells at a rate faster than in 1914.

The Prime Minister said that the British war effort already had placed "upward of one and one quarter million men under arms" and the Navy was protecting convoys "with such success that they were increasingly being made use of by neutrals."

Of trade relations with the United States he said:

"We have been in the past the largest customer of the United States for their agricultural produce. As soon as the war began we were compelled to curtail our imports of things which were not essential to us that we may concentrate our dollar resources upon the purchase from the United States of those enormous masses of munitions and equipment which it is necessary for us to have in order to carry on the struggle.

"But let no one suppose that we want to use the measures we have taken for any purpose other than the prosecution of the war; nor that we are indifferent to the losses which neutrals may thereby sustain.

"We made an agreement with the United States a little over a year ago which as we thought at the time pointed the way to better things in international trade.

Basis of Postwar Trade

"It was based upon the principle of the most-favored-nation, the principle which, in our view, in normal times is the best way of promoting international trade, and we need when this war is successfully concluded to return to that ideal.

"We recognize that for full development of international trade it must flow along multilateral channels and that we must put an end to that vicious policy of economic nationalism and autarchy which did so much to upset the last great peace settlement.

"One of our foremost aims in the future will be the restoration of international trade which seems to us to present the best opportunity for restoring in turn the standard of living and consuming power of nations.

Mr. Chamberlain asked neutrals to consider that, though the exercise of belligerent rights causes them inconvenience and loss, "we have never sunk a neutral ship and we have never wittingly sacrificed a single neutral life."

Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that Britain has arranged to purchase all of the Empire's wool for the duration of the war and for a year thereafter.

Fighting 'World'

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 31—Reichsführer Hitler's speech is interpreted here as marking an important stage in the development of official German thought towards the war and in the Reichsführer's realization that Germany now is more isolated from world thought than ever before.

Analysis of the contents of the speech shows that it contains no surprises, except indeed that it is surprising in the London view that Herr Hitler can still continue repetition of "familiar representations" of history and abuse of democracies. For it is believed here that even Herr Hitler's own followers must begin to doubt the allegation that the Allies have driven the Third Reich into war, after the events in Poland of the last five months.

Important Emphasis

Though condemnation of the Versailles Treaty, reparations, and British hypocrisy and determination to crush Germany again fill most of the speech, close examination reveals features important particularly because of Herr Hitler's emphasis upon them.

Germany is today, more than ever, on the defensive against a world which rejects its ideas—a fact which Herr Hitler implied when he derisively spoke of "the rest of the world." Similarly he emphasized the Reich's isolation in phrases about "democratic ideals" and "today the whole world is

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Shipping Control

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons today that the Admiralty will become responsible for all Britain's merchant shipbuilding and repairs effective tomorrow.

In announcing an arrangement similar to the one adopted in the later stages of the World War, Mr. Chamberlain said Sir James Lithgow would be controller of merchant shipbuilding and Sir Amos Ayres director of merchant shipping.

Hull and Lothian help to speed settlement of disputed issues: Page 5.

This Changing World

Plenty of Russian Bombs Are Duds—But Their Incendiaries Work—So Did Nazis' in Spain—Delayed Fire and Intense Heat

By H. B. Elliston

The Hague, Jan. 31

Among the odd inquiries I have been pursuing of late is an inquiry into the new kind of bombs with which the Soviet Union is trying to bring about the "deliverance" of Finland.

It is the latest thing in incendiary bombs.

But astonishingly enough not one of them had been recovered unexploded. This is the more astonishing in view of the high percentage of duds which are reported among the other kinds of Russian ammunition. So a unit of Finland's famous woman "Lotta Svards" has been given the dangerous task of finding a whole bomb. When found the bomb will be sent to Uppsala University in Sweden for analysis.

* * *

What is known about the incendiary bomb comes from Spain. Germany used them at Guernica just by way of experimentation. Percussion broke the bomb and set fire to a composite mixture of naphtha, sulphur, and phospor within. The stuff burned at such an intense heat—three thousand degrees, I am told—that almost anything that was struck caught fire.

The Germans found the bomb useful as a kind of secondary weapon. First they would destroy a place with high explosives and then they would put the rubble ablaze with incendiary bombs.

So far as can be made out the Russian bomb is like the German only in weight and content. They are different in that some of them have delayed ignition. It has been noticed that the Russian incendiaries may not explode for 24 hours after they fall. This "time" feature is new. It is intended as a terrorizer, for nobody knows when a raid is over.

Another singular feature about the Russian incendiary apparently lies in its construction. Uppsala professors tell me that the content is probably the same as that of the German incendiaries. But the Russians put theirs up differently. The stuff is in the form of bullets which fly out like torches as soon as the bomb strikes an object or is otherwise ignited.

How many bullets are in one bomb is unknown, but there are enough and the range of travel is far enough to enable one bomb to start half a dozen fires.

The Russians seem to think so highly of it that they are making it a primary and not a secondary weapon. The incendiaries are dropped along with the high explosives in hit or miss fashion. I know that to b so from my experience on the first day of the Soviet invasion, when fires broke out widely in the bombed section of Helsingfors.

* * *

Water appears useless as an extinguisher. I don't know how these fires are put out but the Finns are using some kind of powder extinguisher when they can get it.

To their help are now coming volunteer fire fighters from Sweden with a plentiful supply of extinguishers, and no help is more welcome.

The Finns feel that if the Russians do not break down civilian Finnish morale they will turn their attention to the source of Finland's wealth, namely the great forests. Two-thirds of Finland is forest and if spring fires are started in the forest land the damage would be heavy.

Shorthanded Finland is already segregating some of its menfolks as it has already segregated some of its womenfolks in fire prevention but that job is fantastic in its dimensions.

Better Spectacle Than Speculation

By a Staff Photographer

Keeper and Crystal

Miss Penrose Davis of Harvard University Museum staff compares a 10-ounce topaz, valuable as a jewel, with 235-pound stone of same sort, white and of value only as geological specimen.

Geologists gape at big topaz, while gem men stay unmoved: Page 13.

'Strikes Reduced' Under Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — J Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, declared today before the special Smith committee investigating the Board that since the operation of the Wagner Act "strikes are reduced in number, involve fewer employees and are of shorter duration than before the act was effective." Taking 1938 as the "beginning of the effective operation of the act, Mr. Madden declared that strikes "have been cut in half, workers on strike reduced by two thirds, man-days idle through strikes also reduced by two thirds."

"Since the Act began there are about three times as many men in unions as in earlier years and yet with approximately 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 organized workers you have one half as many strikes and only a third as many strikers and man-days idle."

A Period of Chaos

Mr. Madden arrived at these figures by excluding 1936 and 1937 from the operation of the Act. In those years he said enforcement of the Act was defeated by court cases instituted by national manufacturing groups. In 1937, he said, strikes reached their peak due to labor resentment over non-enforcement and a condition of "chaos" followed.

"In 1938, first full year of the Act's operation, there was a decrease from 1937 of 42 per cent in the number of strikes, 63 per cent of the number of workers involved, and 68 per cent in the total man-days of idleness due to strikes. The number of men on strike was the lowest in any year since 1932. It was far below the average of the years between 1916 to 1938 which was over 1,000,000. Less working time was lost in 1938 than in any year since 1931."

Held in the Open

It was an unusual sight. Most of the work of Congress is done in committees and many of these committee-investigations are notoriously "witch-hunts," but today the Smith Committee turned over the committee room to the counsel of the Board, Charles Fahy, and let him take charge of the hearing.

Mr. Madden had the difficult task of answering criticism and adverse testimony which has been poured out to the Smith committee for almost two months, with the public increasingly critical of one-sided presentation of testimony before congressional committees, in which the name of the Dies committee has frequently figured. The new procedure is particularly designed to meet this objection and attracted wide attention in the Capital today. It was arranged by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, a former judge, and Chairman of the five man House committee.

Committee Divided

Mr. Fahy now takes the position as counsel defending the Board before the committee which Edmund Toland, committee attorney previously held in presenting witnesses hostile to the board. Mr. Toland followed proceedings watchfully from the side today, ready to put in his crossfire of questions against Board testimony. Few congressional committees have held such a judicial appearance or procedure. The committee members themselves sat at the head table in a line that looked like a court panel. It is not denied, however, that the five-man committee is sharply divided, with the two New Deal members sympathetic to the Board and the two Republicans and Mr. Smith, the Chairman, sharply critical of the procedure.

Mr. Madden today began with the old story of hostility to the Wagner Act and Labor Board by certain powerful groups of organized employers. He read legal opinions sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers and Liberty League in 1935 declaring the act "unconstitutional" and urging injunctions and non-compliance. Thus, as the Board started in September, 1935, on its unprecedented task it was faced with "an enormous problem," the witness said, and was confronted with a "wave of injunctions" numbering 104 by manufacturers who had been persuaded that it was a "patriotic duty" to resist the law.

Coupled with legal difficulties for the struggling Labor Board, Mr. Madden recalled the split in the labor movement between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor which occurred in 1936.

"The effect was to create enormous jealousy between the two labor factions," said the witness, "and to force upon the Board a lot of problems for decision which it had never expected to decide but which is was required to decide. It really put the Board right in the ungracious position of being an umpire in a civil war within the labor movement."

Delays Laid to Small Staff

William Green, A. F. of L. head, it was recalled by Mr. Madden, denounced the Board for "giving an insurgent group" (C. I. O.) the rights of belligerents in August, 1938. The Board had no right, under law, Mr. Madden explained, except to deal with C. I. O. despite Mr. Green's indignant protests.

Mr. Green's opposition to the members of the Labor Board who insisted on dealing with the C. I. O. was recently expressed personally before the Smith Committee, and today Mr. Madden was obviously attempting to prove that its genesis was pique over the Board's dealing with the rival labor group.

Mr. Madden's next testimony was directed to what a lawyer might characterize as "a plan of confession and avoidance." Much criticism of the Board before the Committee has featured its long delays. Mr. Madden gave figures today showing that the Board, up to June 30, 1937 had a personnel of only 262, instead of 833 three years later, despite a jump in number of cases from 1,301 in 1936 to 9,425 in 1937. Thus, Mr. Madden argued, delays had been unavoidable at the outset due to lack of personnel and the importance of far-reaching precedents then being set down.

New Relaying of Television Opens Way to National Scope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—A system of relaying television programs from station to station, thus overcoming its hitherto limited range of about 50 miles and opening what were said to be vast possibilities for the industry, was announced here by the Radio Corporation of America today.

Using specially designed relay stations operating on much higher frequencies than those of the ordinary television radiocasting stations, the new methods make it possible for a program originating in New York City to be shown simultaneously as far away as Boston and Washington.

In view of the theory that the new method makes commercial development of television possible on a large scale, it was announced today at R. C. A. headquarters that the Federal Communications Commission was considering the revocation of its present rule forbidding commercial sponsorship of television programs. Development of a network would follow revision of the Commission's ban, it was said.

The announcement by R. C. A. was made on the basis of nine months' experimental work with television relaying in and around this city. Relay stations have been constructed at Hauppague and Rocky Point, Long Island, to experiment with programs televisioned from the National Broadcasting Company's television broadcasting centers atop the Empire State Building and at Riverhead, Long Island.

Since the ultra short waves used for television behave rather in the manner of light waves—traveling mainly in straight lines—it has not proved possible to receive television programs much beyond the horizon, as seen from the antennae of transmitters.

With audiences restricted to such a comparatively small area, the problem of financing television broadcasting on a commercial basis seemed difficult to surmount.

The experiments conducted by the Radio Corporation, however, show that it is possible to connect up networks by means of relay stations, so that television audiences could ultimately be made nationwide.

Each of the relay stations used contains both receiving and transmitting devices, mounted on a 100-foot steel tower. These automatically operating units can pick up and re-transmit the television signals on their wavelength of six tenths of a meter. The distance between relay points would vary according to the terrain, in practical operation, but would average about 30 miles, according to Radio Corporation engineers.

Czechs at Bata Factory Win Stay in Deportation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Labor Department notified Representative Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska today it would permit at least 25 of the 62 aliens employed by the Bata Shoe Company at Belcamp, Md., to stay in the country after Feb. 1.

Originally the Labor Department allowed 72 Czechslovakians to enter the United States as instructors and executives to start operations at the Belcamp plant.

Opposition of labor unions and domestic shoe manufacturers, however, resulted in immigration authorities rescinding the order and directing all but 10 of the original immigrants to be deported Feb. 1.

Mr. Stefan's plea on behalf of the Czechs aroused a controversy in the House Jan. 30 engaging members of Congress representing farm and industrial sections from New England to Nebraska.

Blow to Industry

New Englanders contend employment of Czech workers would 'disrupt" the boot and shoe industry and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts declared "this has happened in every country where Bata has opened factories."

But Mr. Stefan, a native of Czechoslovakia, remarked employment of the Czechs would give jobs to 1,000 Americans "who have not had jobs before and would create a $1,000,000 yearly pay roll."

"They tell me they will use American labor," he said, referring to executives of the Bata plant. "And they eventually will create a large market for Nebraska hides and southern cotton."

He remarked that while Mrs. Rogers was interested in idle shoe workers, he was interested in idle farmers.

On Scrap Heap

The Bata plant, Mrs. Rogers declared, "is absorbing a small section of American youth, but completely throwing on the industrial scrap heap all American shoe workers now unemployed and who will thus be displaced by the 'economies' of the Bata system."

She remarked that Bata was paying youth employed in the Maryland plant "minimum wages under the law. Does Mr. Bata think the minimum established by law is a high rate of wage?" she asked.

The Massachusetts Congresswoman, representing a district in which the shoe industry is a major interest, also declared that Bata originally learned shoe manufacturing methods in this country and that there was "no basis" for his contention he needed instructors to "teach American shoe workers their own jobs."

WPA to Teach Women Points On How Best to Furnish Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 — Better housing projects include a better furnishing of homes, according to instruction in homemaking which will be given to an increased number of women of low-income and middle-income groups by Works Progress Administration here, beginning on Feb. 1. Approximately 3,000 women are learning the rudiments of wise spending for furniture, clothing and food at the 90 centers which the Board of Education helps to maintain.

The question of how to best cook an inexpensive meal and serve it attractively is one that is frequently asked by young mothers at the centers. While the average dinner for six costs from $1.50 to $2, as planned by teachers of the project, the "dollar dinner" is one that holds its own in popularity in all neighborhoods, since variety and palatability are its virtues.

A recurring problem of the woman who cooks is the need for avoiding monotony, particularly if there is a foreign background in the family which has overemphasized certain foods. There is a high premium for originality, for example, in the preparation of potatoes and spaghetti. New combinations and an appetizing use of leftovers are taught. Without too many references to the "budget meal" which is a term for which many of the shoppers have lost their enthusiasm, the course gives helpful hints as to fair marketing and informed buying.

The sewing classes attract women of all ages. Nearly 5,000 dresses was the output of one year's work at the centers.

The renovating of men's shirts also is carried on extensively. Household sewing is the choice of many of the women.

Other activities consist of practice in arrangement of furniture, reclaiming of furniture and selection of curtains.

Interest in these homemaking courses is decidedly on the increase. The group at Hudson Guild has almost doubled in a year.

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Pierre Monteux
Conductor of San Francisco Symphony

Symphony Made Pride of City By San Francisco's Tax Aid

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Ninth of 20 Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

So indispensable does San Francisco deem the San Francisco Symphony that the electorate has actually guaranteed the existence of the orchestra by law.

The law—in the form of a City Charter Amendment—was passed four years ago by a popular vote of nearly two to one. It cannot be altered except by a similar vote. It specified that every year the City property tax shall include an assessment of one-half cent on every $100 for the support of a symphony orchestra. The orchestra that everyone had in mind, of course, was the San Francisco Symphony, in behalf of which the City Art Commission now annually, according to present property values, administers about $40,000.

At the time when this Charter amendment was put on the ballot, the San Francisco Symphony had reached its lowest depths of depression. It had under contract a conductor (Issay Dobrowen), a concermaster, and a first 'cellist, but it had to cancel an entire season for lack of funds.

The law made all the difference. Private patronage, probably never quite as extensive in San Francisco as in other symphony cities of equal size, rallied to the aid of the civic subsidy. Pierre Monteux, of Paris and formerly of the Boston Symphony, was appointed conductor. Gradually he enlarged the orchestra from a personnel of less than 80 to a complement of 90. Gradually the renewed symphony seasons were increased in length from 12 weeks to 18. Optimists look forward to the day when the pre-depression average of 24 weeks will be fully recovered.

Although the San Francisco Symphony is now approaching its twenty-eighth season, symphony music in this city dates back at least to 1854. (The City itself hardly existed before the Gold Rush days of '49.) Rudolph Herold pioneered in the symphony field for about 25 years. In the eighties, Louis Homeier and Gustav Hinrichs followed him. From 1894 to 1899, an orchestra was regularly led by Fritz Scheel, later of Philadelphia. After him sporadically came Henry Holmes, Paul Steindorff, Frederic Zech, and J. Fred Wolle (the last-named noted for his Bethlehem Bach Festivals).

Hadley and Hertz Periods

The present San Francisco Symphony and its administrative Musical Association came into being late in 1911. Henry Hadley, the American composer, was its conductor in annual schedules of 10 or 20 concerts for four years.

Epochal stimulus was given the orchestra when Karl Muck in 1915 brought the Boston Symphony to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In 10 days the Bostonians sold out a 4,000-seat house 14 times. The Musical Association thereupon took courage, increased its personnel of 65 to 80, and having a vacancy on the podium, engaged Alfred Hertz, then Wagnerian conductor of the New York Metropolitan Opera. He was a Pacific Coast visitor at the time in festive summer concerts. In the end he remained with the San Francisco Symphony until 1929.

Under Mr. Hertz's direction, the San Francisco Symphony assumed high rank among America's outstanding dozen big city orchestras. He maintained first-rate personnel, repertory, and roster of guest artists. One of his peculiar gifts was that he could appeal to the imagination of virtually the entire adult populace. His popular civic concerts, which now have been kept up for nearly two decades, often drew audiences of 10,000 persons.

After Mr. Hertz's resignation, guest conductors for two years were the Russian Issay Dobrowen, and the Englishman, Basil Cameron. Then Mr. Dobrowen won sole appointment for three years (including the lamentable winter of the orchestra-less conductor). Under Mr. Monteux, the San Francisco Symphony is in the finest artistic condition of its career. Except for length of season, its standards are again at the peak achieved by Mr. Hertz.

Thanks to its municipal subsidy, the orchestra is as permanently established in the City's life as are the museums, libraries, and schools. True, the subsidy, unless the tax rolls undergo a fantastic boom, is not large enough to support the orchestra completely. But it provides sound foundation for every private subscription campaign.

The Managing Director of the Musical Association is Mrs. Leonora Wood Armsby. The manager, succeeding Peter Conley, is Howard Skinner. As for the symphony public, it is flexible and large. The civic concerts at low admission prices this winter, for example, will present the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, the Municipal Chorus, Leopold Stokowski as guest conductor, Lotte Lenman, and Josef Hofmann.

In the Opera House

Since 1932, the orchestra has had a palatial home in the War Memorial Opera House. Visits to the suburbs are occasional. Whole or in part, the San Francsico Symphony assists in important broadcasts and is an organic element of the big autumn season of the San Francisco Opera Company. Its chief musicians are local music teachers and they form several valuable permanent and active chamber music ensembles.

In summer concerts (which lately are much less frequent than they were for a period beginning in 1926) and in winter concerts the orchestra has been host to countless of the world's renowned artists. It pays attention to the worthy efforts of local composers, as well as of international masters. Yehudi Menuhin is only one of high-rank local artists whom it nas sponsored.

How broadly the San Francisco Symphony appeals to the public was manifest last summer. Suffering for a time from financial difficulties, the Golden Gate International Exposition felt compelled to cancel its plans to present the orchestra. Great public outcry, as well as an upsurge of Exposition prosperity, induced the management to change its mind. Whereupon three hurriedly scheduled concerts—led by José Iturbi, Albert Coates, and Mr. Stokowski—astounded all observers by drawing crowds of 7,000 persons, 9,000 persons, and finally 11,000 persons.

Patrons 'Insure' Act In House of Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—One bill dropped in the hopper of the Virginia House of Delegates was agreed generally to involve something in the way of a precedent in this "oldest continuous legislative body in the world."

It was the measure to provide a retirement plan for public school teachers. The names of 82 of the 100 members of the lower chamber were inscribed on its back as patrons. "The patrons of the bill in the House of Delegates constitute a majority of the House," pointed out a statement accompanying the measure, "and this should insure its passage in the House."

Mine Workers Defer Action On Third Term

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America convention today sidetracked resolutions indorsing a third term for President Roosevelt. It agreed to refer the matter to its International Executive Committee for action.

The vote appeared to be close, but the President, John L. Lewis, who six days ago predicted renominations of President Roosevelt would result in his "ignominious deefat"—said the majority was "overwhelming."

There was one and a half hours of hot floor discussion over a resolution which the powerful convention Resolutions Committee substituted for 47 resolutions backing Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

The substitute resolution recommended that any action of the Executive Committee be "predicated on the basis of the (Democratic) Party being united on liberal candidates, on liberal principles, on a liberal platform for the consumption of the New Deal legislative program. . . ."

Considerable opposition to the substitute resolution developed. several delegates declared their locals were not in sympathy with Mr. Lewis's attitude toward the President.

The debate was the liveliest of the convention, which has been featured by Lewis's attacks on the New Deal. He also charged that the Democratic Party had been "unfaithful" to labor.

In a resolution designed as a substitute for the 47, the Committee said: "We hold and believe the only sensible, sane and proper course is to refer the entire subject matter to the International Executive Board for appropriate action and such reasonable finance support as circumstances may warrant at the proper time in support of the program that may be agreed upon and worked in cooperation with labor's Nonpartisan League."

The Committee also said that "the New Deal social and democratic program of the present Administration has not been consummated."

"Headway Was Made"

"During the period from 1933 to 1937 headway was made, for which this organization was and is grateful, as evidenced by the tactful and effective action of our convention of 1936 when we pledged our moral and gave substantial financial support to the Democratic campaign of that year," it added.

Debate on the substitute resolution started immediately.

The Resolutions Committee action was anicipated after U. M. W. President John L. Lewis suggested to the convention that it refrain from making any presidential endorsements. He also vigorously criticized the New Deal and predicted that if President Roosevelt were renominated he would go down to "ignominious defeat."

In the 1938-39 session of Congress, the Resolutions Committee added, "a coalition clique put not only a stop to New Deal legislation but weakened and destroyed many of the New Deal legislative acts such as WPA wages and appropriations which were reduced.

1940 Election Considered

"This campaign is still under way. To avoid errors of this description in 1940 it is necessary if the welfare of labor and the people are to be considered and if the sincerity of the Party is to be true and abiding, that we must have a united Party in 1940—united on liberal candidates, on liberal principles and the consummation of New Deal legislative and administrative policies and united with labor, working in co-operation with labor upon the basis of recognition and proper representation in order that we can win the election this year."

The resolution said:

"It is impossible at this time, due to the uncertainty and chaos that exist, to outline any concrete policy or program that would be certain to protect and advance the best interests of labor."

What the U. M. W. termed a shift in certain policies of the National Labor Relations Board was regarded by leaders today as a serious threat to their union's welfare.

War Chief Relies On Loyalty Of American Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31 (AP)—Even if this country were at war, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring said last night he would oppose any censorship of the American press.

Addressing several hundred writers and advertising men at a Gridiron dinner, the Cabinet member declared:

"I have sufficient faith in the loyalty of our American newspaper men to rely on their judgment in keeping the columns of the press free from anything that will give aid and comfort to our enemies."

Mr. Woodring asserted enactment of the Neutrality Act "greatly lessened" the possibility of this country becoming involved in war, but warned "we cannot feign ignorance" of the trouble abroad or of the issues involved.

"We have strengthened our Army and Navy," he said, "but armies and navies do not shield us from internal deterioration.

"We must also preserve the house of democracy against the termites of social, political, and economic problems.

"Though we can insulate ourselves from Europe in a military sense, we cannot hope to dwell unscathed from the social, moral and economic consequences of this second world war."

Flight Over War China To Nanking Under Japan

Renewed activity by Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier being groomed by Japan to head a puppet regime for all China, focuses attention on the capital city of Nanking. To survey conditions in the former Nationalist stronghold, the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor flew to Nanking from Shanghai. His findings are recorded in two articles. The first follows.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Only certain Japanese are cheerful in conquered Nanking, still a bedraggled, war-impoverished city where listless Chinese and apprehensive foreigners watch the invaders preparing to install a new central puppet government.

It is an odd experience indeed for one who last beheld Nanking as the reborn capital of Nationalist China's National Government to revisit the city today under Japanese domination — an experience not only unusual, but depressing.

Nanking is again a capital, this time of a "Reformed Government," but no one pretends that the situation is satisfactory. The question is almost wholly one of future potentialities rather than of any very gratifying present results.

How to Get There

The more oppressive aspects of the new order at Nanking begin to be apparent with the first plans for a trip there.

It is necessary to have a pass, proof of the approval of the Japanese Army, before one can even buy a ticket.

Motoring and steamship travel to Nanking, both formerly popular means of covering the distance of something under 200 miles from Shanghai, are at the moment equally out of the question.

Most people elect to travel by train, but there are also airplanes —Japanese airplanes, made in America.

The fares are made in Japan, and to Nanking a one-way trip costs but 25 yen, or at present Shanghai exchange about $2.50 including bus rides.

My own choice was for the air and the pass, readily granted by the military with courteous assistance by the Japanese Consulate, provided for either air or train travel. Ordinary passes are only for train.

China From the Air

From the air, one realizes for the first time how many millions upon millions of Chinese farmers depend exclusively upon canals, creeks, and foot paths for their communications, with no railway or main road anywhere within reach save by a long journey, no doubt, seldom if ever undertaken.

And in flying over country which has been swept by war, as is the case all the way between Shanghai and Nanking, one perceives at a glance how the devastation by shell, air bomb, and fire is pretty closely limited to the immediate vicinity of the main lines of communications.

There one sees gaunt ruins of factories, schools, military barracks, while even a half or quarter mile away things look remote and untouched, with the farm routine apparently going on as usual.

By the same token, it is easy to imagine that an invading force would have tremendous difficulty in spreading its power, ideas, and government far from the cities and traffic arteries. Japan has found this to be the case in the present "incident" if the testimony of independent foreign investigators at Nanking is reliable.

Arriving at Nanking

Nearing Nanking toward the end of a mere hour in the air, we first pass over a former Chinese military airdrome, a great square in the open farming country, its hangar efficiently reduced to shambles. Then we flank the famous Purple Mountain, where the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of modern China, still stands at the top of its bell-shaped landscape layout. It seems quite untouched. On a subsequent visit by motorcar it was found to be well guarded and looking as it did in prewar days.

Bouncing in to town by bus, one passes through the longest city wall in China, variously reckoned at 25 to 32 miles around, according to just what is included as city wall proper.

Formerly the wall bore slogans of the Kuomintang Party, slogans in great Chinese characters painted in white on blue. They exhorted the people to support the National Government, to join in the New Life Movement, and so on.

Now there are similar characters, but they read differently, inviting the people to get behind the New Order in East Asia, or to understand that China and Japan must work together. These are signed by an organization calling itself the Ta Min Hui, or Great People's Society, a hard-working propaganda outfit, Chinese in personnel but Japanese-sponsored and corresponding to the Min Hui in Korea and the Hsin Min Hui, or New People's Society, in North China, all of which lustily beat the Japanese drum in one fashion or another.

Japanese Everywhere

As one drives through the streets in re-entering Nanking after months of absence, impressions throng fast.

First there is the Japonization of the town—the numerous Japanese soldiers, civilians, to be seen, and many Japanse enterprises. Everything of the slightest importance seems to be Japanese.

Made-in-Japan goods are on sale. Then there are the numerous war ruins sometimes still in full view but more often hidden by new barrack-built structures and false fronts, the pathetic sidewalk displays of poor Chinese offering their last possessions or possibly fruit of looting.

Finally there are in certain districts the numerous opium shop signs, with arrow pointing the way in over the characters "Kuan Tu" or "Official Earth."

Sometimes there are frankly displayed brothel signs. These things are not the marks of a healthy city.

The great question, as it presented itself to me during my brief survey, was this:

Will Japan find means of safeguarding Chinese within their areas of control so that these Chinese can find life worth living?

Having been within free China not long before, I was impressed by the difference in view between the outlook of the average man in occupied and unoccupied territory.

In free China, even the poor seemed at ease and merry and hopeful.

In Nanking I found no prosperous Chinese who were not close in the camp of the Japanese, and the average people seemed dispirited.

Chinese anywhere carry on under whatever conditions present themselves, it is true, but Nanking Chinese seemed to lack all vitality.

Certainly Japan has not yet succeeded in giving them any "new order" which they could either examine or thus far profit by. The future may, of course, be different.

Thousands of coolies work for the Japanese Army in Nanking, and appear to be making out all right. Chinese restaurants and other places of amusement are popular with free-spending Japanese. Photographers are in shops here and there. The brightest paint I beheld was on the fronts and sidewalk signs of the opium shops, these for Chinese, not Japanese, patronage.

Minority Groups Are Warned To Consider Nation's Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—The engineer must strengthen the "American way" by continually raising the standard of living through an expansion of goods and services for the entire population, according to Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology.

Speaking at the thirty-seventh annual dinner of the Alumni Association at the Astor Hotel here Jan. 29, Dr. Davis called for greater safeguards for the small minorities which are sometimes injured by changes beneficial to the majority. He also warned that minority groups, such as labor unions, which attempt to raise their own standard of living without raising that of the Nation as a whole only end by injuring everybody.

"The engineer," he said, "cannot help realizing that if we are all to consume more and have more to enjoy on a per capita basis, we must somehow contrive to produce more, also on a per capita basis. In other words, the engineer starts with the fundamental equation, average standard of living, equals total production divided by total population.

"In this highly competitive, warlike world, any one minority group can, and often does, manage to temporarily improve its own condition by fighting for, and securing, a larger proportion of the total production of the world, even though that total production is itself somewhat reduced by the tactics of the fight.

"When one nation invades another, bombs its cities, confiscates its gold reserve, and enslaves its people, a temporarily dominant minority group may perhaps be improving its own lot for the time being, but the standard of living of the world as a whole has gone definitely down."

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Behind the Headlines

Reports of deep snow and frigid temperatures in war zone arouses belief that perhaps the weather reflects the cold of human fear and heat of human hate during periods of international strife.

From Great Britain come reports—belated by censorship—of a cold wave in the first half of January that broke a 46-year record. We read with amazement of the sea being frozen several inches thick in Folkestone Harbor, of snowdrifts reaching housetops in certain areas, and of families being cut off from the outside world for as long as two weeks.

It sounds like Finland more than like Britain, with its usually mild winter climate.

We hear also of record-breaking low temperatures in France; of Paris living under conditions that seem more appropriate to Stockholm.

We get snatches of information about unusually frigid weather in Germany, combined with an acute shortage of fuel.

We are prepared for accounts of battles in sub-zero temperatures of the Russo-Finnish front. That kind of weather is normal there. But winter's icy fingers seldom take such a grip on Europe's western fringe, tempered by the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream.

Yet it's the sort of thing that seems to happen in wartime.

Weather and War

Somehow the weather, like many other things, has a way of running amok when a war is going on. It played some odd tricks during the World War. Almost any veteran will tell you there never was so much rain and mud and cold as there was on the Western Front between 1914 and 1918.

Possibly this is because a soldier, who lives outdoors and has the weather for his constant companion, is more conscious of it than those who stay at home. Yet official weather reports lend some color to the belief that the weather was worse in wartime than in peace.

More than one campaign has been wrecked by unexpected extremes of weather.

No Human Control

Is there any relation between war and weather? It all depends on what you think causes weather, good or bad.

If weather is a thing divinely ordained, or brought about through the operation of unalterable physical laws, over which man has no control and can have no control, then it does not seem likely that it has any relation to war or peace, for wars are man-made.

Men sometimes think they can count upon the weather to help them in war, but they do not, as a rule, believe they can govern the weather for this or any other purpose.

It is a commonplace that wars usually start in the summer, because the weather is then more favorable for campaigning. Reichsführer Hitler, having decided upon the conquest of Poland, could not wait any later than he did without running the risk of autumn rains which would have slowed him up considerably. The rains did not come in time to help Poland materially.

Why Any Difference?

Generals calculate upon the weather, but consider it to be uncontrollable. Mankind in general takes the same attitude.

Yet weather in wartime seems even more unruly than in time of peace. Is this only illusion, or is there something hidden that is not generally understood?

If weather is entirely beyond man's control, a blind force that buffets or caresses him without rhyme or reason, why should there be any difference between wartime weather or peacetime weather?

Induced by Thinking

But if weather is induced by mankind's thinking, if it is an outward manifestation of his mental state, then the wartime vagaries of the weather are easy to understand.

For the fears and hatred of war could hardly fail to produce the extremes of cold and heat, the inharmonious atmospheric conditions that seem to be the accompaniment of mortal strife. The icy finger of fear or the burning rage of hatred in men's hearts may well be reflected in the weather that they see about them. A happy man sees the sun more often and more brightly than one who permits himself to be governed by fear or hate.

Here is another victory that man must some day win, the victory over weather's tyranny. Day by day the forces of nature are yielding to his genius, in the measure that his consciousness becomes enlightened.

Rex Miller.

The Lad Isn't Stumped Yet

Wide World

He's Just Hesitating About Methods

The mother of this boy who lives in Deal, in the County of Kent, England, sent the lad out to chop a few logs for the fire, after the tide had washed ashore a number of giant tree trunks. The boy is considering how best to go about his job. The picture was passed by the British censor.

Alberta Regime on Way To Test in Early Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta — After five years' sway in this Prairie State, the Social Credit Government of Premier William Aberhart is heading for a provincial election.

The Alberta Legislature is to meet Feb. 15 for what is expected to be the last session prior to the election, which will probably be announced by the Premier at the beginning of the session.

Mr. Aberhart will face the electors with a fairly heavy record of social legislation to his credit and a fairly strong hold on the electorate. As far as one can tell at the moment, his main prospective legislation is to be some extension of the health insurance legislation and the project for a provincial bank, application for a charter for which has already been made by the Province to the Government at Ottawa.

At the moment the Social Crediters held 56 seats in a Legislature of 63, the opposition consisting of five Liberals and two Conservatives. A survey of candidates in the field shows more Independents than any other group, which makes the fate of the Government at the polls difficult to estimate. The Conservatives, after the poor showing in August, 1935, are practically disappearing from the field, their leader, D. M. Duggan having stated that his party will arrange to cooperate with other opposition groups for this contest.

Political Holiday

The Conservatives, in fact, have never been a formidable force in the politics of the province. They are expected to work with the Alberta Unity Council, headed by John I. McFarland of Calgary, former head of the Canada Wheat Board, which is urging a "political holiday" and a business administration in place of the Social Credit Government. Mr. McFarland, who is a close friend of former Canadian Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, has indicated that the Unity Council will give its political blessing to the 22 Independents who have appeared in the field.

This leaves the Liberal Party, headed by E. L. Gray, which is still an unknown quantity, being hampered by internal differences owing to Mr. Gray's belief that the constituency, rather than the party control, should nominate candidates and otherwise regulate the party policy.

United Front Urged

Nevertheless, both Liberals and other opponents of Social Credit are talking freely of a United Front against the Aberhart regime, with Mayor Andrew Davidson, of Calgary, a moderate Conservative, mentioned as a possible leader. Mr. Davidson, who has been many times Mayor, is a linotype operator and a hard-hitter on the platform.

The Canadian Commonwealth Federation, usually known as the C. C. F., is an active, but not an important force in Alberta politics. It has always drawn a number of left-wing elements to its banner, but not the majority of them.

The other Alberta group, the United Farmers of Alberta is now out of politics. Their leader is Robbert Gardiner. The organization believes in each member exercising his franchise as he chooses. The result is expected to be that the United Farmers will divide their vote, the Social Crediters getting their share.

Stands on Record

Premier Aberhart announces that he will stand strongly on his record. This is all inscribed in the famous "Green Book," setting forth the record of the government, which was dramatically set under a spotlight at the recent convention of the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute, of which Premier Aberhart is dean.

For the moment the main plank in the Social Credit program is the provincial bank, intended to replace the present treasury branch or credit house system, with its 30 or more branches. The bank would have an intial capitalization of $750,000 and it would be controlled by the people.

"It will be just like any other chartered bank," said the Premier, "only the control and management will be vested in the people of the Province."

The opposition is agitating for a full account of the treasury branch system, which, it contends, has been a costly experiment. It charges that there has been extravagance by the different departments.

Another issue will be the Government's education policy, under the Premier, as Minister of Education, the main feature of which has been the setting up of a large educational unit, absorbing the smaller school districts, the funds of which have been taken over for utilization in the enlarged divisions.

Despite the fact that the Social Crediters have so far failed to produce the promised "dividends" of $25 a month for every adult, the Government still has high hopes of carrying the election.

Sale of Canned Foods Records Gain in Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Though the prices of canned food were a little higher in 1939 than during the previous year, the amount of canned goods sold remained about the same, a situation pointing to an increase in consumer purchasing power and an upward trend in employment, according to Dr. Carlos Campbell, director of the division of statistics of the National Canners Association which held its annual convention here recently.

"We can always tell by our sales whether the working man is laid off or is still holding his job," said Dr. Campbell. The number of canned goods sold is affected directly by the increase or decrease in employment, because a larger proportion of canned food is purchased by the working man than by the people in the higher income brackets, he explained.

Food and Autos

Dr. Campbell disclosed a fact astonishing to those who pay little attention to the receptacle housing his beans, beets, and peaches. The canning industry normally uses more steel than any other except possibly the automotive industry, he said. The tin can, he said, is made of a sheet of steel completely covered with a thin layer of pure tin. In fact cans are about 98 per cent steel plate and two per cent tin.

Moreover, he told of the number of cans produced in a year in terms of figures which sounded like the national debt. The total number of tin cans filled and sent out to groceries and other distributors amounted to 10,000,000,000 in 1938, he said.

The 1939 yield of vegetables and fruits which is now being eaten out of cans was unusually high, Dr. Campbell said.

As is seldom the case, almost every product did well. Corn, for instance, yielded more than 2½ tons to the acre while usually it averages around two tons. Tomatoes grew so well that they yielded 5½ tons an acre instead of the usual four. Wax beans, which ordinarily yield 1½ tons, actually turned out almost two tons this last year, the statistician pointed out.

Sales Methods Argued

This situation would ordinarily mean a larger amount of food canned, more beans on the market, and consequently lower prices. However, it was pointed out during the four-day convention that even though more produce was put into cans this last year, a study of the schedule of retail prices indicated that the reduction in the canners prices was not reflected in retail prices to the consumer.

"The canning industry has been producing in high gear and selling in low gear," declared Dr. Campbell. Production has increased faster in the canning industry, since the low point of the depression than has that of any other major industry, he said, and urged canners to do a better job of planning in order to bring production and consumption more nearly in line.

He urged them to consider changing their practices of distribution, proposed financing and warehousing their pack throughout the year shipping it out in small lots, and urged that they consider merchandising their product all the way to the consumer.

Several of the talks during the convention touched on consumer education, and the canners were urged in every instance to give the public all available information about the industry and its products. In fact the Association is constantly issuing pamphlets for the consumer telling how to "make delicious meals the thrifty way," how to use canned goods in the school lunch, tempting ways of preparing food out of cans for summer time consumption.

Judge J. Harry Covington, of Washington, counsel for the National Canners Association, discussed the co-operative era in business and government.

"Business men must play a larger part in seeing that the processes of our democratic Government are adjusted," he declared, "so that at the same time the greatest possible liberty of the individual and the collective rights of the people as a whole are safeguarded."

Liberalism Often Cloak of Crafty, Hamilton Says

FULTON, Mo., Jan. 31 (AP)—John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, told a college audience last night that "much which passes among us today as liberalism is merely disguised subversive radicalism."

Often, he said, it is "a cloak for the schemes of crafty politicians who would substitute bureaucracy for our constitutional form of government and economic regimentation for our system of free American enterprise."

He appeared on a forum series at Westminster College.

"There rests today on the shoulders of the youth of America the responsibility of bringing America back from the ruinous Roosevelt experiments."

He charged President Roosevelt and his Administration had paid "lip service to liberalism," and asked, "Is it liberalism?" to:

". . . Demand that our essential liberties be handed over to boards of bureaucrats . . . tax business enterprise to death, and to shut off the free flow of investment . . . leave the small businessman so little profit that when slack periods come he has no funds to tide him over . . . use the prestige of the Federal Government to split organized labor wide open and embroil it in civil war?"

Urging collegians to take an active interest in political questions, Mr. Hamilton cited a report of the "American Youth Commission" saying there was more unemployment among those between the ages of 20 and 24 than in any other age group.

San Francisco 'Fair in Forty' Has Ambition to Surpass 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—It may be dark on Treasure Island—site of the 1939 Golden Gate Fair—these nights, but the lights are burning past midnight in the offices of the officials of "The Fair in 'Forty."

Yes, indeed, there is going to be as spectacular a Golden Gate Fair in 1940 as was presented to the world in 1939. In fact, to hear its new President, Marshall Dill, former Chamber of Commerce President here, tell about the new-old Fair, "It will surpass in every instance the 1939 show—and give you more for your money."

Backing up this first official pronouncement of President Dill are General Manager Willian W. Monahan, and Publicity Director Jack James. All three of these "spark plugs" are brand new to Treasure Island, and they carry with them the best wishes of the men they replace.

Look for 5,000,000

Where the '39 Fair drew over 10,000,000 through the pay gates General Manager Monahan will expect at least 5,000,000 in '40. Where the '39 Fair did not pay off all its creditors—a strong point in securing a second year's run—President Dill and Manager Monahan believe the creditors can now see hope ahead.

The tickets for the Fair are already being distributed across the Nation and the big push is on. Everything will be on Treasure Island that was there in '39—and more. According to City officials it is more than likely the Island's most popular single exhibit—the $40,000,000 Fine Arts and Old Masters exhibit at the Palace of Fine Arts—will be returned from its American tour for the full four months. To those who appreciate the uniqueness of this exhibit of some of the world's most famous, and certainly some of its finest, art, this news is particularly welcome.

Not a Coney Island

And right here it would be well to point out—in the forceful language of Manager Monahan—"the Fair in 'Forty will not be any 'Glorified Coney Island.' The Island will have its fun spots; the Gayway will be gayer than ever;—but let me assure you that in every way Treasure Island will be a dignified, beautiful World's Fair Grounds."

Meanwhile, a trip to Treasure Island itself—that 400 acre manmade Island in the middle of San Francisco Bay—finds all quiet on the Fair Front. A few trucks back in and out of exhibit entrances . . . watchmen sit on the steps of buildings or skip across wide puddles of water from the winter rain . . . and a few cracks and bulges in the plaster along the great buttressed wall show where some of the $1,000,000 rehabilitation money will have to be spent.

Hollywood 'Goes Washington' To Aid Birthday Ball Cause

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Hollywood stars turned the sedate National Capital into a carnival town for a few hours last night as 15,000 persons set a gay pace for the country in celebrating President Roosevelt's birthday anniversary. Similar affairs were held all over the country.

For five minutes before midnight, the tumult was stilled while Mr. Roosevelt gave his "heartfelt thanks" to the millions who contributed dimes and dollars to the cause to which the celebration was dedicated—the fight on infantile paralysis.

His voice linking together for a moment all the estimated 25,000 parties in the Nation, the President suggested that in future years the annual campaign might be extended "to the care of all crippled children."

Greatest 'Volunteer Army'

"I think I am safe in saying," he added, "that no nation in the world ever has put a larger volunteer army into the field on any given date than the army of Americans which tonight is taking part in the defense of American childhood."

While he spoke from the quiet seclusion of the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt left a dinner party of family and intimate friends to venture into the icy streets for a merry-go-round tour of six balls in the district and two in the suburbs.

Cheers welcomed the smiling Mrs. Roosevelt at every stop. Men and women stood on chairs and tables for a glimpse of her and the 19 stage, screen, and radio celebrities who also made the rounds, whizzing through the streets behind shrilling police escorts.

"I hope you have as good a time as you are giving others by coming here," Mrs. Roosevelt told one cheering party.

Many Stars on Parade

Crowds gathered everywhere, straining against lines of policemen, firemen, and marines. Hundreds waited outside each hotel entrance and stage door where James Cagney, Mickey Rooney, Pat O'Brien, Tyrone Power, Dorothy Lamour, or Olivia De Havilland might be seen. An occasional autograph-hunter crashed the lines. Thousands in formal dress flocked from one ball to another in the wake of the celebrities.

The biggest throng assembled at the Mayflower Hotel, attracted by Kay Kyser's band. The overflow spilled into lobbies, cafes, and lounges. Dancing was almost impossible.

There Mrs. Roosevelt cut the first slice of a 312-pound cake. Slices were passed out to the multitude, and there was a lively scramble for them.

Santiago College Observes Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—President Aguirre and his wife, Señora Juana de Aguirre, were among a distinguished group that attended the fiftieth commencement of Santiago College, an American educational institution in the Los Leones suburb.

The Mayor of Los Leones announced that his municipality had decided to honor Mrs. LaFetra, American founder of the College, by giving her name to a new avenue. The Santiago municipality has done likewise to the street which runs over the site of the old college in the metropolis.

Mrs. Berta Johnson of the 1901 class, now Headmistress of Chile's foremost girls' school, rendered a tribute to Mrs. LaFetra. Miss Elizabeth Mason, Principal of the College, stressed the importance of Christian ideals in character-forming. "A true test of the value of education is its effect on character and conduct," she said.

Of the six students of the first commencement, half a century ago, three out of four survivors were present at the ceremony. These were Mrs. Mary Harrison James, Mrs. Annie Chirwin Williams, and Miss Mechita Montt.

Congratulatory messages were read from Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, the Pan American Union, and Mrs. Moses Migel, President of the college's New York Board.

Slum Clearance Held Profitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Slums such as exist in Philadelphia cost the city six times as much as the tax receipts from those districts, according to Abraham L. Freedman, counsel of the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

"The city of Philadelphia will not lose tax money by the slum clearance program," Mr. Freedman asserted recently. "Tax receipts may be lessened in gross amount, but the profits to the city, although they may not be shown on the tax records, will be real and substantial."

Pointing out that the city will have paid nothing for $36,000,000 worth of Federal housing, he suggested the Authority's projects should be made tax exempt.

Commission Fails in Effort To Fix Mongolian Frontier

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Disagreement in the Mixed Commission organized to examine the boundaries of Siberia, Manchukuo, and Mongolia, which long has disturbed relations between Japan and Russia, was announced today by Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman. Mr. Suma said the Commission had disbanded.

A telegram which arrived at the Foreign Office during a press conference merely stated that both sides had signed a declaration of their intention to abandon the proceedings.

"They found it impossible to reach an agreement," Mr. Suma said. A communiqué giving details was expected later.

Military Clashes

The boundary dispute produced four serious military clashes between Japanese and Russian troops, culminating in battles at Changkufeng in 1938 and Nomonhan in 1939.

The Commission was organized after the disastrous Nomonhan clash on the Outer Mongolian-Manchukuo border in which Japan admitted 18,000 casualties and said Soviet casualties were even greater.

The Nomonhan area was one of the focal points of the Commission's attention. It was understood both sides produced maps supporting their respective territorial claims and failed to reach a compromise.

Strategic importance which Japan attaches to Inner Mongolia and which Russia attaches to Outer Mongolia made a settlement difficult.

Japan's Interest Waned

Japan's interest in a rapprochement with Russia diminished rapidly after the invasion of Finland, and Soviet military prestige now has fallen almost to the zero point in Japanese eyes because of the success of the Finnish resistance.

Fighting in the area was ended last Sept. 16 by a truce between Japan and Russia, and conferences over the boundary stemmed from that armistice.

Conferees first met at Chita, Siberia, where progress was reported, and then at Harbin, Manchukuo. At that time, there was considerable hope a Japanese-Russian understanding — perhaps the equivalent of a nonaggression pact —would result.

Early Chafing Dishes

Chafing dishes were used prior to the invention of chimneys and were introduced in England about 1200.

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U. S. Defense: Needs Vary With Events

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"The war in Europe turns Americans to thinking of their own ramparts—of the national defense of the United States. Since Uncle Sam's country is one of the most powerful in the world, and since for that reason, where it throws its military weight can affect the entire world's welfare, and since the United States Congress has just witnessed a discussion, in Committee, of a mammoth new naval appropriation bill—well, these 'sinces' seemed reason enough for squeezing the subject of "United States defense" into our closing Fireside week."

Question: "The United States really has been building up a formidable defense lately, hasn't it?"

Answer: "You're right. The defense budgets during the various Roosevelt years have been the largest since the World War. Except for the economy year of 1934, they have been mounting steadily since the New Deal began. Why, the 1940 defense budget was three times that of the last Hoover year. But there has been little protest, of late. The American people may be uncertain as to how they want to reform their country, but they know that they want to defend it."

Question: "The phrase 'national defense' seems to cover a big territory. Just what does it include?"

Answer: "Let me respond to that query by listing what United States strategists consider to be necessary for an adequate defense. First the Navy, because the United States, like Britain, regards its Navy as the 'first line of defense.' It has been the American goal, at least up to January, 1940, to have a Navy powerful enough to take care of any combination that might be formed against it in the Pacific Ocean.

"Then there should be an Army large enough to guard both coasts, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the Caribbean outposts including Puerto Rico. This 'initial protective force' should be so constructed as to be expandable into a formidable wartime Army through enlistment and conscription. And of course both Army and Navy should be equipped with powerful air forces, the equal, presumably, of anything Europe might have to offer. This means a thoroughly up-to-date aerial technology, plenty of air fields, and aircraft factories capable of quick enlargement."

Question: "But doesn't industry fit into this defense picture somewhere too?"

Answer: "It does, vitally. There must be blueprints for swinging industry over to wartime production at a moment's notice. These the War Resources Board and earlier groups have worked out.

"Also, today, throughout the United States various plants are getting educational orders from the Government, by means of which they learn how to manufacture sample munitions and war gear. In today's mechanized, motorized fighting, no nation could hope to survive long without adequate factories behind the lines."

Question: "This sounds like a tremendous preparation for mobilization day, or M-Day as it is called. Is military readiness of this magnitude necessary? What determines how large America's defense preparations must be?"

Answer: "You have posed a provoking query. It is vital for the American people to decide just what their defense needs are to be. These will determine how much they should spend on defenses. For instance, the added naval building program contained in the Vinson bill, now before a Congress Committee, is based on the possibility that the United States might someday have to fight, not one opponent, but several!

"The bill would add 25 per cent to the tonnage already called for in previous construction figures, and build 400,000 more tons of combat ships at a total cost of over $1,000,000,000. Its backers say it would make the United States Navy powerful enough, not only to defeat any combination in the Pacific Ocean, but any possible combination of four powers: Japan, Germany, Russia, Italy."

Question: "Has the Army been expanding too?"

Answer: "Yes, although by no means at the same pace. In 1933 the Army and the National Guard had no modern tanks, no anti-tank guns, and not over 100 anti-aircraft guns. Today the Army has been doubled in size and is now being equipped with modern arms and motorized units. And it is getting a powerful air force."

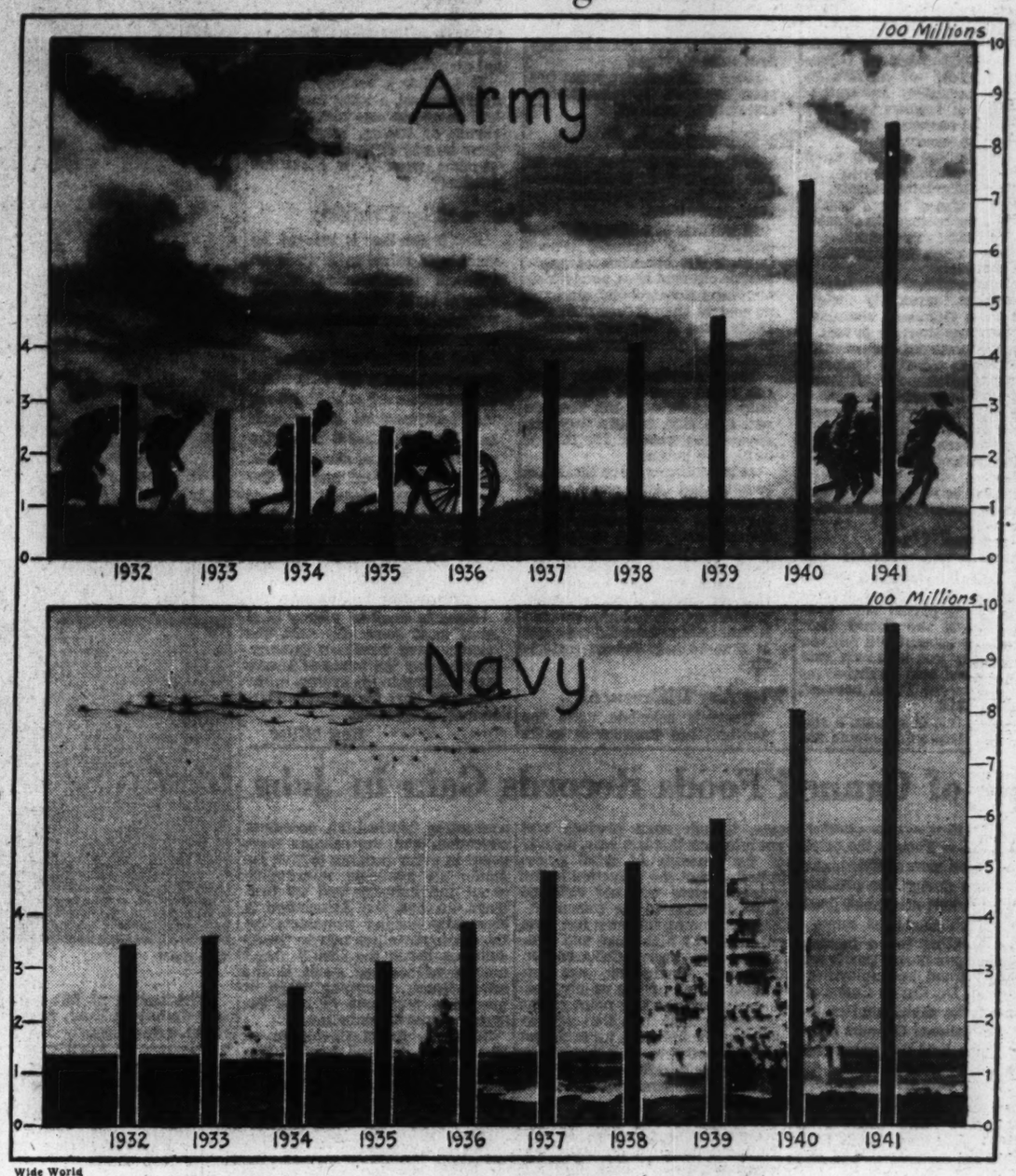
Question: "Isn't all this bound to run up into a considerable figure?"

Answer: "Yes, the current budget brings the total spent on national defense from 1934 to 1941 close to $10,000,000,000, and makes the annual cost per capita over $15. The United States has been spending around 12 per cent of its annual budget for defense. Of course that's not comparable to Britain's and France's war totals, where 40 and 50 per cent of the budgets go for armaments. But when one considers that a good-sized university could be built with the money that it costs to construct one battleship, one feels that Congress should give every defense item close scrutiny."

Question: "Just how large a beat is this whole American police force—Navy, Army and Air—supposed to patrol?"

Answer: "For that question, let me refer you to today's guest speaker, Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, who brings us latest facts and figures on National Defense, along with a discussion of the United States' possible defense objectives on Page 387."

Uncle Sam's Mounting Defense Costs



Wide World

America's Army and Navy Expenditures for a Decade

With three wars in progress throughout the world, the United States can ill afford to let its defenses deteriorate. Indeed, Uncle Sam is taking steps to be ready for any eventuality—in Europe, in the Far East. Figures for the last two years are only estimates, but they show how Munich and after was interpreted in Washington.

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Defense Forces and Defense Questions

By J. Roscoe Drummond

An economy-minded Congress—at least economy-minded at the time of writing—is not going to economize very much on national defense.

The time is past when the introduction of the Army and Navy appropriations is the signal for an avalanche of pacifist protests against any and all military expenditures.

It is apparent that there will be no real opposition either in the country or in the Government to the $2,000,000,000 defense bill and that such modest reductions as will be made by the House and Senate from the first estimates of the Executive Departments will result from the commanding desire of Congress to avoid new taxes in an election year, not from any desire to skimp the Army and Navy at this juncture of war and disturbance.

New Navy Construction

The Army and the Navy will emerge with the largest peacetime appropriation in the history of the United States and the Nation's three-year defense bill, from 1938 through 1940, will total not less than $4,500,000,000. The almost unanimous national opinion which has approved these expenditures and which supports the defense bill now before Congress rests on the instinctive judgment that a nation prepared for effective defense will find its neutrality more respected and its influence for peace more positive than a nation as unprepared as was the United States in 1914.

Subject to changes before final enactment, the naval bill will provide for the construction as rapidly as possible of approximately 139 ships.

New construction calls for three aircraft carriers, seven cruisers averaging 27,000 tons and 22 submarines. Thus the total combat strength of the Navy emerge as follows: Total combatant ships, 308; total aircraft, 5,395. Combatant vessels include 18 battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 51 cruisers, 150 destroyers, and 78 submarines.

The accent in both Navy and Army is increasingly on aircraft. The Air Corps already has funds to finance an air force of 5,500 planes and new aviation allowances will go for the maintenance and replacement of this armada. The Army is planning for strengthened bases in Alaska and the Panama Canal; it is planning to raise its enlisted strength and its officer strength and to extend its training period; it is planning to increase and to improve its equipment.

The layman may well ask what precise measuring rod—what criterion of necessity—is used to determine the volume of new naval tonnage or the size of increased Army expenditures which Congress is asked to approve. There is no precise technical criterion by which either the expert or the layman can know that the country is making the right investment in defense. The present recommendations rest on a combination of possibilities and the Army and Navy chiefs are taking into account the most ominous outcome of the war in Europe. Such frank calculations suggest something of the meaning of the war to America and the relationship its outcome can have to the peace and security of the United States. It suggests that if an unrestricted loan of substantial proportions to Finland is dangerous for America, the failure to make such a loan may be doubly dangerous. It suggests that if the Nation is going to avoid having to use the force of defense in the future, it will need to use the vision of statesmanship in the present.

Questions on Defense

It is an interesting fact that national support for substantial increases in the defense forces has crystallized well ahead of any clear definition of the defense objectives which these forces are to serve. United States defense policy, for example, has not yet reached a point of national agreement on these questions:

1. Does the United States wish to and can it limit its defense program to its territorial possessions, broadly from Alaska, to Hawaii, to the Panama Canal and the Caribbean Sea?
2. Is the United States prepared to be, can it avoid being, the policeman of the entire Western Hemisphere?
3. Is the United States desirous and is it ready to maintain a navy capable of exercising either a passive or a positive influence in Asiatic waters, defending Guam and the Philippines with the object of protecting American interests in China and possibly restraining Japan or Russia in the Far East?

No Simple Answer

The answers to these important questions do not come in neatly-typed memoranda from the State Department. They grow out of the soil of practical events and practical emergencies. And if American foreign policy does not make fully known exactly what the new defense forces should defend, it is clear that the enlarged defense budget will equip the United States to defend the Monroe Doctrine throughout North and South America, to provide an effective policing force for a regional peace system in the Western Hemisphere, and to speak with a restraining voice against Japanese aggression in the Pacific.

The most significant aspect of the new defense measures is that they require answers to these questions of basic defense policy. The enlarged Navy and Army will be in a position to serve enlarged purposes. Just as national opinion has answered affirmatively the question: Should the United States build up its defenses? it must ultimately answer the question: To what purposes and under what conditions will its greater defense forces be used?

Uncle Sam's Army and Navy

The United States Army

The United States Army was organized before the Declaration of Independence was written—and before the Federal Government came into existence. It was authorized by the Continental Congress in June, 1775. For the most part, it was made up of colonial militia. At one time, in 1784, when money was extremely scarce with the new Government, the Army lists shank to a mere 80 men guarding the West Point and Fort Pitt supply centers.

Except in wartime, the Army has been small traditionally. It is at present 16th or 17th in size among the armies of major nations.

* * *

Its fighting forces: infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coastal artillery, engineer corps, air service, signal corps.

Its personnel: squad (corporal); platoon (lieutenant); company (captain); battalion (major); regiment (colonel); brigade (brigadier general); division (major general); corps (lieutenant general); army (general).

* * *

There have been but six full United States Army generals since General George Washington.

The United States Navy

In June, 1775, the United States Navy was organized and purchased two ships and two brigs. Esek Hopkins was its commander-in-chief. A young man named John Paul Jones was its senior lieutenant.

Six months later, in December, the Navy began its first building program. It ordered 13 frigates: 5 32-gun, 5 28-gun, and 3 24-gun vessels.

By the end of the Revolutionary War, it had built or bought 47 vessels—of which just one remained. That one was promptly sold—perhaps an early disarmament precedent.

When the Civil War rolled around, the Navy had less than 50 vessels in commission. All were wooden, few up-to-date. It was not until 1881 that Congress recommended a fleet of 100 vessels, 20 to be battleships.

But in 1903—nearly 20 years later, the fleet still consisted of but 27 major vessels, totaling some 353,000 tons. It was not until World War days that the Navy built up to the proportions of a real world power.

Its divisions: battle fleet, scouting fleet, fleet base force, control force.

The Navy's Program Over a Decade

A lot has been said of the Navy's great building programs. But just what has been done through the last ten years? Here are the figures:

1930: 5 heavy cruisers, 1 submarine.

1931: 2 heavy cruisers, 2 submarines, 1 aircraft carrier.

1932: 5 destroyers.

1933: 3 destroyers, 1 heavy cruiser.

1934: 24 destroyers, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 light cruisers, 1 heavy cruiser, 2 gunboats, 4 submarines.

1935: 14 destroyers, 1 heavy cruiser, 3 light cruisers, 6 sumbarines.

1936: 15 destroyers, 2 light cruisers, 6 submarines, 1 aircraft carrier.

1937: 12 destroyers, 2 battleships, 6 submarines.

1938: 8 destroyers, 4 submarines, 1 sea tender, 1 torpedo destroyer.

1939: 4 battleships, 4 light cruisers, 8 destroyers, 6 submarines, 3 sea tenders, 3 oilers, 3 fleet tugs, 2 minesweepers, 1 mine layer, 1 submarine torpedo boat, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 destroyer tender.

1940: 2 battleships, 2 heavy cruisers, 8 destroyers, 8 submarines, 2 seaplane tenders, 1 repair ship.

1941 Defense Budget

The essential 1941 national defense budget figures, according to reliable compilations, are these:

The total outlay for the next fiscal year is fixed at approximately $2,113,000,000, which compares with an estimate of approximately $1,779,000,000 for the current year (1940). Increase: approximately $334,000,000.

In detail, the new estimates work out as follows:

Navy Department	
Regular budget	$851,751,660
Emergency budget	125,005,700
Public works	50,000,000
Emergency public works	1,500,000
Total	$1,038,257,360
War Department	
Regular budget	$687,693,500
Emergency budget	121,395,000
Public works	223,400,000
Emergency public works	33,000,000
Total	$1,065,488,500
Emergency Justice Department	$2,400,000
Emergency Treasury Department	7,060,000
Grand total	**$2,113,205,860**

What M-Day Might Mean

A careful tracing of the various M-day proposals would indicate that the following proposals have been either approved, or given serious Army-Navy consideration:

* * *

1. Any American male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 may be drafted into the military forces, by whatever method of selection the President or the general staffs shall determine.
2. Labor contracts and even union organizations could be set aside and workers moved about arbitrarily whenever military necessity requires, on virtually a compulsory labor draft basis. Should organized labor object, it could be summarily quelled by requisitioning the plant and mobilizing the workers.
3. Prices, wages, and hours of work could be fixed by decree.
4. Plant, facilities, or stores could be requisitioned in return for a "fair compensation."
5. A license system—which means the right to withhold as well as to issue licenses—could be extended over any production, manufacture, sale, use, import, export, storage, distribution, or transport of any goods or services where military necessity requires.
6. All priority of military supply orders could be compelled ahead of any domestic and civilian needs in factories, on farms, and through the communications systems.

* * *

These powers, it should be emphasized, have not been voted in detail by Congress, however—and might not be, even under pressure of war. And even if enacted, they need not be used extensively.

Read On—

Magazines

Arms and the Men—Fortune, December, 1939. Part of Fortune Survey.

Can Hitler Invade America?—By Hugh S. Johnson, condensed in Reader's Digest for December, 1939.

American Military and Foreign Policies—By George Fielding Eliot in Harper's for November, 1939.

The Ramparts We Watch—By George Fielding Eliot, condensation of the book in Reader's Digest for February, 1939.

Books

The New Western Front—By Stuart Chase and Marian Tyler; Harcourt, Brace; new revised edition, New York, 1939.

Our Military Chaos—By Oswald Garrison Villard; Knopf, New York, 1939.

Sharp Tax Rise Seen If Sickness Insurance Is Adopted in Nation

Opposition to compulsory sickness insurance has arisen from many sources since the recent endeavor to introduce it through Federal legislation. While this movement has subsided with pigeonholing of the Wagner national health bill, the issue remains latent. Some of its aspects are discussed in the following article.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The reason why President Roosevelt recently shelved the Wagner national health bill as too costly is indicated chiefly by the colossal taxes and public expenditures required by compulsory sickness insurance—an issue which medical objectors say may yet continue before Congress and state legislatures for years.

The cost of a broad national system of sickness insurance to provide medical, hospital and perhaps a minimum of dental care, plus the other new social insurances urged as its companion measures, is estimated in the figures of government officials at an annual total of around $3,000,000,000.

Pay-roll taxes, now generally 5 per cent, would advance to 14 per cent when the entire range of social insurance—in effect and proposed—came to near maturity between 1950 and 1955. A generation or two later as the costs of the sickness-insurance program slowly increased, the total tax on wages might reach 16 per cent.

Employees' Share

However, taking the nearer period 10 to 15 years hence, the employers' share of pay-roll taxes, both those definitely scheduled in present law and those which would be called for by the sickness-insurance system if adopted, works out at 8½ per cent.

Employees on the same basis would pay a wage tax of 5½ per cent.

This appears to be the official minimum of possible pay-roll taxes, in case of enactment of sickness and allied insurances. On the other hand, medical critics drawing on their studies of European experience with sickness-insurance systems assert that pay-roll taxes and costs probably would be much higher.

To such an advance in taxation, sickness insurance, if passed, would contribute only a part. The present social security system, consisting of old-age monthly insurance payments and also unemployment compensation, having been newly enacted, is only in its beginning period when demands are smallest. As years go on and more workers are eligible to receive retirement insurance, pay-roll taxes for this purpose will have to be increased. The rise scheduled in the Social Security Act for 10 years hence is 4 per cent.

Tax Likely to Rise

As the present pay-roll tax for old-age insurance is 2 per cent and the advance called for by law is 4 per cent, pay-roll taxes of this type are due to go to 6 per cent in 1949. The current 2 per cent tax brought in $530,357,000 for the 1939 fiscal year.

In addition, there is the present pay-roll tax of 3 per cent for unemployment compensation, which is scheduled to continue, though without increase. Its coverage is less extensive, applying to employers with eight or more workers, while the old-age payments law gets down to the single employee.

Thus the total pay-roll tax for 1949 under existing law is set for 9 per cent. This covers both employers' and employees' taxes.

What the sponsors of sickness insurance propose is to add another great system of social insurance that for many years would be more costly than the social-security program the country has just adopted.

The sickness-insurance pay-roll tax is figured by officials at 3 per cent. In addition the two types of disability insurance they also urge (insurance against loss of wages during illness, short and long term, called temporary disability compensation and invalidity insurance) call for pay-roll taxes amounting to 1 per cent each within 10 to 15 years, and up to a possible 4 per cent between them a generation or two later.

The total of pay-roll taxes thus envisaged for the far future then appears to be 7 per cent. Incidentally the disability insurances make up part of the standard sickness-insurance systems of Europe.

Contribution by Workers

Any system of sickness insurance would require workers to contribute as well as employers, it is laid down by the government authorities on this subject. Where workers were engaged in industry and hence could be readily brought in by the pay-roll tax, they would necessarily share the tax burden for medical care with the employer.

Today's social security pay-roll tax covering retirement insurance is divided equally between employer and employee, and so continues in its prospective advances. The pay-roll tax for unemployment insurance, however, falls entirely on the employer, save in six states, where workers also are taxed.

Yet pay-roll taxes would suffice to finance only part of the cost of socialized medicine. In computing its pay-roll tax at 3 per cent, officials have calculated on Government, Federal or State, contributing around a third of the total expense. They figure on an annual governmental subsidy of as much as $800,000,000 a year. This is aid for sickness insurance alone.

To raise this subsidy, government would obviously have to find new tax money. Sponsors of sickness insurance have in view for the purpose higher income and inheritance taxes, also other progressive taxes, falling chiefly on those with more income to help pay for the insurance of those with lesser income.

Farmer Coverage

Further taxes also would be needed to cover the farmers and the self-employed in the cities. As these large groups cannot readily be reached with a pay-roll tax, other types of taxes would have to be applied to them, such as:

Farmers—an income tax or a tax for medical purposes levied on farm land or an advance in general taxation, in any case equivalent to 4 or 4.5 per cent of the income of the insured—the average general cost of sickness insurance in city or on farm.

Self-employed in cities—an income tax, which as in the case of farmers could be flat, or, more probably, graduated according to ability to pay.

For all this outlay the public would not get 100 cents on the dollar in medical service, it is pointed out by dissenters. Administrative costs of so great a system have been pronounced staggering by the American Medical Association.

The A. M. A. also has analyzed compulsory sickness insurance as a "complicated bureaucratic system" and declared "that it would lend itself to political control there is no doubt."

Medical leaders forecast that the medical bureaucracy would be used as a political machine, while other observers of American politics comment on the possibilities of political waste.

Argument of Defense

In defense of the cost of sickness insurance, its spokesmen declare that this simply constitutes a change in method of payment for medical care—a transfer essentially of present costs from private pocketbooks to the state.

However, there is no way of obtaining medical care, any more than anything else, objectors comment, without some one paying for it. Under the insurance plan, the people would be taxed enough to cover all costs, and after the Government took the money away from them, it would pay the bills.

To go on with the detailed costs, the expense of sickness insurance and the two kindred systems is figured by Government sources as follows:

Sickness insurance, covering all with incomes of $3,000 a year or less, that is, 92½ per cent of population or 120,000,000 persons, at $20 per capita per year,	$2,400,000,000
Temporary disability insurance,	280,000,000
Invalidity insurance (by 1955),	304,000,000
	$2,984,000,000

The cost of invalidity insurance would continue to grow slowly for a generation or two later, ultimately requiring a possible pay-roll tax of 3 per cent of wages and costing more than $800,000,000 a year.

Disability Compensation

Payments under temporary disability compensation would equal half of wages, sometimes two thirds, and could continue no longer than half a year.

Invalidity insurance would similarly provide cash payments against loss of wages, when illness extended beyond half a year. Payments in this case would be practically the same as the old-age insurance payments of the Social Security Act.

Both insurances would apply to illness not arising from employment and would be compulsory.

The Wagner bill provided specifically for temporary disability compensation. Also through the Federal subsidies it offered to induce states to set up state systems of medical care, the measure, in the judgment of the organized medical profession, would have served to foster the introduction of compulsory sickness insurance, as a state system of medical care.

Political Pals

© Harris & Ewing

John W. Bricker
Republican Governor of Ohio

Robert A. Taft
Republican Senator from Ohio

Senator Taft is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency and Governor Bricker is considered one of the strong dark-horse possibilities. In Washington recently, Senator Taft gave a dinner to the Governor, who said that he was for the Senator all the way and ventured not a word as to his own ambitions. Both Senator Taft and Governor Bricker declare their only desire is that the next President come from Ohio.

New Drives Forecast For Sickness Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Effort to introduce compulsory sickness insurance in the United States promises to be made for many years to come, despite breakdown of the recent drive to put the Federal Government behind the system, it is pointed out by medical critics of socialized medicine.

Though sickness insurance is the oldest and most widely prevalent form of social insurance in the world, being employed today in a number of countries, the American public only lately has been awakening to its drawbacks. Discussion of the Wagner health bill in Congress, during which the medical profession became militant in opposition to the compulsory system, has furnished much public enlightenment.

Lack of contact with sickness insurance, due to the fact that it is not operating throughout any section of North America, doubtless has contributed most to lack of American concern.

Momentum of Movement

However, the momentum achieved by the current movement in the United States, the number of Government officials enlisted, the political possibilities of the issue, and the International Labor Office's promotion of the system lead to forecasts that sickness insurance will continue from time to time to be urged upon Congress and state legislatures.

Of the factors likely to revive the project, the most imposing is regarded as the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, and the broadening spread of sickness insurance over the globe.

The I. L. O. has become a world-wide center of propaganda and guidance for compulsory sickness insurance. Its international treaty of 1927, designed to further sickness insurance and containing recommendation of a standard system, has been signed by a number of nations. The I. L. O. directs and publishes studies, reports annually on the progress of sickness insurance, etc.

Since the World War expansion of the system has gone ahead rapidly. In Europe, where the idea began, it has extended into many nations, has jumped the Atlantic Ocean to take root in South America, and is penetrating the Far East.

Best Health Records

Of the nations which remain outside the operations of sickness insurance, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are notable. These countries, incidentally, rank among those having the best health records in the world, according to American medical authorities.

Another factor which might tend to favor sickness insurance in the United States is the new popularity of social or state insurance and of insurance in general.

There is a feeling among American liberals that this country has only installed a part, though a big part, of social insurance by adopting old-age insurance and unemployment compensation. To round out the insurance circle, enthusiasts urge the addition of sickness insurance and of the allied disability insurance — insurance against loss of wages due to illness, also compulsory and financed by pay-roll taxes.

The principal argument used in behalf of sickness insurance in this country is the claim of an enormous amount of unmet medical need, due to inability to pay for adequate medical care under present methods. The total with "vital and urgent" medical needs so handicapped is asserted by advocates of socialized medicine to include at least 100,000,000 persons.

Questioning the statistics on which such claims are made, the organized medical profession grants a need, but holds it much smaller.

"There is a real problem among the 15 or 20 per cent of the members of the low-income class which suffer each year from illnesses which involve the loss of considerable time and the expenditure of burdensome amounts for medical care," said the American Medical Association in a study published last year.

"When the actual facts are sifted from the many bushels of chaff which have accumulated around the discussion of medical problems, it is found that the care of this comparatively small fraction of the low-income group is mainly responsible for the demand for special plans in the distribution of medical care.

"Below these is the indigent class. This class is not fundamentally, and certainly not exclusively, a problem for the medical profession. The care of the indigent is a broad social problem.

"Except for the indigent there is no important problem in the care of minor diseases. The economic difficulty arises at the point where major illnesses are combined with low incomes."

New Methods Sought

Medical organizations are working on new methods of meeting the question. They insist that compulsory sickness insurance is not the solution for the United States. The American Medical Association, for instance, declared in the study already quoted that the system "inevitably results in a deterioration of the value of the service."

On the other hand, some support for sickness insurance may continue to come from social workers and philanthropists who gave important aid to the recent movement for socialized medicine.

Advocates also may continue to be found among public health officials. A minority of the medical profession, declared to be small, favors the compulsory insurance system. This group is to be found most conspicuously in sheltered positions of the medical world, such as the medical schools and the Government Health Service, comment medical critics of the insurance program.

Books and pamphlets keep coming out urging compulsory sickness insurance—but not often written by physicians. In respect to propaganda, the doctors admit that they have been surpassed by the champions of change, and are disturbed.

Labor Action Problematical

Recently under the mistaken prospect of Government support for sickness insurance, organized labor passed resolutions in indorsement. How much driving force labor may furnish in the future is problematical. What it does is regarded as one of the most important elements in the situation.

Both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have put sickness insurance on their legislative programs of this year.

The American Association for Social Security doubtless will persist in presenting bills for compulsory sickness insurance in state legislatures and in Congress. The Association has been working for the system for a number of years.

Analyzing the backing for the insurance plan, officials of the American Medical Association note: "Paradoxically the advocacy of the system comes mostly from outside the field of medicine, which remains the natural source of knowledge as to the medical merits of the plan."

Hull and Lothian Help Speed Settlement of Disputed Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The points at issue between the British and American governments affecting shipping delays, postal contraband, and related matters are well on the way to satisfactory solution.

The disputes which on the surface last week produced strong words and crisis headlines never did contain the elements which could dissolve the basic sympathy and understanding between the two countries and it is apparent today, following the cordial conference between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the British Ambassador the Marquis of Lothian, yesterday that practical compromise is being worked out advantageous to each.

Neither Secretary Hull nor Lord Lothian were prepared to announce the conclusion of these discussions but both agreed that their consultation had gone far toward "clearing the air" on the main points of recent controversy.

Mr. Hull said that they had exchanged ideas thoroughly on the problems of the British censorship of American mails, on Britain's forcing of United States ships into combat areas forbidden by the Neutrality Act, and on what has seemed to the State Department to be excessive delays in the British examination of cargoes for contraband.

While Secretary Hull emphasized that he and Lord Lothian had not attempted to reach final decisions, he left the impression with the newspaper correspondents that all outstanding issues had been examined and that notably satisfactory progress had been made toward their adjustment.

This was underlined by the easy manner of both the Secretary and the Ambassador after their 45-minute interview.

One method now under study which would avoid the necessity of American vessels being taken into combat zones for contraband search is the establishment of a British contraband control station at a Canadian port, possibly St. John, New Brunswick. American ships are not barred from Canadian waters under the Neutrality Act.

Likewise new efforts are being made by British and American officials to improve the operation of the British navicert system, which provides for examination of cargo lists before the vessels sail from United States ports.

Although the navicert system was intended to help American exporters to obtain prompt clearance through the British blockade upon display of certificates from British consular authorities, Americans have complained that numerous navicerts have been rejected without explanation.

Both Britain and America in their admittedly delicate and sometimes tense relations of belligerent and neutral are showing a willingness to meet each other halfway.

Deep South Has an Alpine Air Since Snow Fell on Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Ten-inch snow in the Deep South means business disrupted and a rollicking holiday. Even though Santa Claus forgot to leave sleds, skis, or skates other than the roller variety, children are having a grand time. Snowballing is fun and everybody indulges—grownups as well as children. It's permissible even to snowball the policeman, who returns in kind.

Then, too, snow sculpture is intriguing. Not only has every yard its snow man or snow woman—white ladies with head kerchiefs or even curls are much the vogue—but the sidewalks downtown are likewise adorned with snow figures which provide a novel advertising medium. A snow lady, for instance, in front of a florist's shop carries in her hand a nosegay, and around her neck hangs a garland of bright flowers. A kodak store utilizes the ends of film rolls for eyes and buttons for Mr. Snow Man, while diminutive rolls provide an excellent set of teeth and a broad smile.

Only Four Sleds for Sale

Although when the snow "avalanche" descended upon Birmingham, sleds available in downtown stores were reported as only four, a surprising number have made their appearance on the scene—likewise many improvised ones. A consignment of sleds, however, is speeding toward the City as fast as weather conditions will permit.

"Sleds are due here at 3:30 this afternoon," a store man told some eager youngsters. That meant another day's wait though, for, because of transportation and other difficulties, stores during the snow carnival are closing at the unusually early hour of 3:30 p. m.

The Chains and Galoshes

More essential than sleds are the shipment of tire chains and galoshes which are being rushed to the city. In lieu of tire chains, motorists have improvised rope and wire devices for use on their automobiles. Consignments of coal too are needed in the city, as the county roads from the nearby mines are impassable. Because snow is such a rare occurrence, the City is not provided with snow removal equipment. So the snow will remain in the streets until either Old Sol or a warm rain comes along to melt it.

Both City and County schools have disbanded for the week and, despite the many inconveniences occasioned by transferring a St. Moritz season to the Deep South, a good time is being had by all.

Van Etten Upholds U. S. Hospital Plan

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, President-elect of the American Medical Association, said last night that President Roosevelt's proposal for a Federal hospital building program "should have the hearty support of all physicians and public health workers."

Observing that such hospitals would be planned so as not to be placed "in undue competition with other hospitals," Dr. Van Etten told the Queens County Medical Society: "I believe that medical service to the economic indigent is the problem of the taxpayer."

He advocated establishment of a National Department of Health.

Woman Rancher Surmounts Big Debt

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—A woman who got the upper hand of an $80,000 debt has been named a Nebraska master farmer.

She is Mrs. Essie E. Davis of Cherry County, who gave up a dry goods business for ranching, when she married A. T. Davis in 1913.

Left with a 3,650-acre ranch, 3,000 cattle, and an $80,000 debt. In order to get summer grazing land for her cattle, Mrs. Davis went further in debt. Then came agricultural chaos after the World War and many proposals, all declined, that she sell out.

Today she has a debt-free 22,290-acre ranch with 2,500 Hereford cattle.

Newspapermen Exempted From Duty on Juries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31—The New York Legislature passed a bill yesterday exempting from jury duty editors, reporters, and copy desk men actively handling news reports. They are placed in the same category as lawyers. The bill, which now goes to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, was passed by both the Senate and Assembly today without opposition.

It was sponsored by Senator Benjamin Feinberg, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Assemblyman Harry Reoux, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, and was a recommendation of the State Judicial Council.

Finnish Loan Gets Priority

(Continued from Page 1)

Finland's heroic efforts, to make application in the name of Finland and to be approved by the Government of Finland, for the sale in the United States of bonds issued by the Government of Finland," the Senator explained.

"If the sympathetic understanding of the American people for Finland in her present troubles is as universal and warm as we believe it to be, I have no doubt that the American people who are able to purchase these bonds will do so in large amounts."

Huge Debt Stands in Way

Senator Harrison opposed even a restricted government loan to Finland on the ground that it might set a precedent which would lead to the request of similar loans from other nations and that the federal budget is not in a sufficiently sound position to justify the loan. The position taken by the Mississippi Senator and shared by numerous other Congressmen is summed up in these words:

"This Government is today faced with an enormous national debt. Both the Executive and the Legislative Branches of the Government are now reducing government estimates and expenditures to the lowest possible point at the same time maintaining government efficiency.

"How can I go home and look my farmers in the face and say to them, 'boys, I couldn't bote for your parity payments because I had to help Finland.'"

While Congress is showing reluctance to put its formal sanction upon any step to lend American support to the hard-pressed Finns, a recapitulation of the measures by which the United States has given informal but positive assistance reveal the following:

1. The Navy Department has stepped aside in order to give Finland prior opportunity to purchase 44 Brewster Aircraft fighting planes for immediate delivery.

2. By opening up opportunities for inspection of United States arms and airplane factors the War Department has aided the Finnish military mission now in the United States.

3. Through action by the President and the State Department the scope of the "moral embargo" against Russia and Japan has been broadened to include materials essential to airplane manufacture and the withdrawal of strategic technical advisers. Thus several oil companies have lately called home American engineers who had been directing operations of plants for manufacture of high-test gasoline in Russia.

4. The Army and Navy Munitions Board has let it be known that "abnormal" exports of crude rubber and tin to certain European countries—notably Russia—was against the interests of the United States and should "voluntarily" stop.

French Carpet Making

The manufacture of woolen carpets was introduced into France from Persia about 1589.

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Concert Garb Tells Plight of Polish Exiles

By Ann Cardwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Some 250 Polish refugees had packed themselves into a first-floor apartment in Budapest to hear a winter-evening concert organized by the American Commission for Polish Relief. So full were the two rooms thrown together to make the hall—"the fireside" as the center is called—that people were standing in the rooms opening out of these. Chairs were scarce, but they gave me one in the front row, where the strangely assorted garb of these refugees, all wearing what they happened to have, immediately aroused one's interest—some were even wearing the summer suits in which they had fled from Poland.

But it was the footwear that really captured the interest.

There was something about the misshapen, though well shined, shoes of the pianist who gave the first number on the program, that immediately drew one's attention. A glance at their wearer told one that, back in his own Warsaw, he would have given them to the crossing sweeper long ago.

No Attitude of Defeat

From this central figure the gallery of footwear deployed on either side of the piano, where the audience was arranged, leaving only a small open semicircle for the artists. At one side was a young man in heavy skiing shoes with his entire costume in keeping. He had evidently spent considerable time trying to rub polish into those shoes, but that kind of leather would not take polish.

Next to the youth was an elderly man of the city businessman type, below whose thin trousers was a pair of city man's shoes so down at the heel that it was obvious they would not serve their owner much longer.

On the other side of the piano was a pair of handsome cavalry boots. One's gaze instinctively traveled upward via the army trousers to the cheap civilian coat and woolen jersey, which had been obtained in exchange for the tunic of a uniform. Coming to the face on top, it was that of a young man with refined features, big gray eyes and a wealth of brown hair, combed back from his forehead. The young officer—for such he clearly was—was certainly wearing a strange attire for a front seat at a concert, but it was all he had. His face was unsmiling, his eyes expressive of tragedy. But his head was high; there was no suggestion of defeat about him.

Next to the officer was a youth who was a schoolboy when he left Poland. But he wore no school uniform. With shoes all holes and shabby clothes, his keen look told you he considered himself a man now and hoped soon to be in the service of his country.

Beside him sat a man in knickers, wearing shiny new shoes. The noticeable feature about him was that while the shoes were the coarse heavy footwear of the laborer, the man's face was anything but that of a working man.

Selection From Chopin

The next members of the audience were two little girls with flaxen braids, who had slipped in and were standing beside the man. Their white stockings showed remarkably fine darning at the knees and they wore little high tanned shoes—a piquant contrast with the clumsy footgear around them.

The pianist played Chopin. Most of the audience had been transported far away from the apartment. The older men sat with their heads down—some with handkerchiefs in their hands. The young cavalryman had evidently forgotten that he was part of a concert audience. The woman at my side sat with her head bowed. She had one son "somewhere with the Polish troops," a second one in France, and the third somewhere on the road.

The next number brought a change of mood. The master of ceremonies introduced a man with a whimsical smile and a disintegrating pair of shoes, who shuffled in, pulled out a shepherd's pipe from his sleeve and soon had the audience gay with his comic songs.

It is an evening like this that puts contentment and new hope in the lives of hundreds of uprooted refugees who find the only home they have in these hospitable "firesides."

Poles Charge 18,000 Executed

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—A white paper issued in Paris by the Polish Government in exile reports the Germans have executed 18,000 Poles of all classes since the occupation of Poland.

The white paper charged the Germans with mass executions in the market places, destruction of Polish monuments and churches, and enforcing the migration of thousands of persons from western Poland to the interior in cattle cars during sub-zero weather.

It said 30 children were frozen to death in a cattle car at Sandomierz.

[The German Governor of Pozan, district annexed by Germany, said Jan. 29 he had no intention of forcing Poles to move, but that "several thousand" who insisted on going to the so-called "Governor's area" not yet annexed were being given facilities for departure as quickly as possible.

[He said a firm administration was required at first because the Poles had freed convicts and asylum inmates, and that some 13,000 Germans had been tortured and killed as the Polish armies withdrew.]

The Polish white paper is one of several issued by the Government in exile and which it intends soon to publish in book form.

"All these facts have been investigated scrupulously and verified," the Government stated.

Felicitations

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King sent a cable of congratulations to Jan Ignace Paderewski on his election as President of Poland's National Council and received a reply of thanks, it was announced Jan. 29.

The Prime Minister's message said: "Your election as President of Poland's National Council has revived happy memories of friendship enjoyed with you in Paris some years ago. All Canada is greatly inspired by your noble patriotism. Kindest personal regards and every good wish."

The President's reply said: "Deeply touched by your telegram. I beg to assure you that I always cherish the memory of friendship I enjoyed with you in Paris. God bless Canada, our generous and valiant ally. May He bless you and all your people."

The Prime Minister met Mr. Paderewski at the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and at several meetings of the League of Nations.

Red Paper Assails Palestine Policy

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—Great Britain's rule over Palestine is termed "one of the ugly creations of the Versailles system" by the Soviet trade union organ Trud.

"In reality, it is the home of disorders and riots," the paper said yesterday. "The Arabs cannot understand why they have to leave places in which they have been living for centuries in favor of Zionist newcomers."

The paper called Zionists "agents of British imperialism" in Palestine, and added:

"Jewish workers and peasants know that British imperialism intends to use them for cannon fodder."

Tass, official Soviet news agency, in a dispatch dated Stockholm, said the Finnish Government at Helsingfors had executed hundreds of workers for showing sympathy with the Kuusinen regime.

[The Kuusinen, or "Peoples' Government," was announced from Moscow the day after Russia invaded Finland. It is headed by Otto Kuusinen, a Finnish Communist exile, at Terijoki, just inside the Finnish frontier.]

Big Production Shown By Quebec Dairies

QUEBEC—Value of the dairy production in the Province for 1938 amounted to $55,702,300, according to a Federal advance summary on "Dairying Statistics of Canada." To this total, butter and cheese contributed $25,898,300.

Between Lines Reading Shows Hitler's View

(Continued from Page 1)

shouting Germany must be destroyed."

Undoubtedly this kind of reference is intended to harden his listeners to a more determined resistance by awakening of the same feelings which enabled Germans to speak with pride of having fought "against the whole world" in the last war.

But this also brings home to more thoughtful Germans a realization of their isolation in the world today, for connection with Soviet Russia is to most of them at the best an unavoidable necessity.

Herr Hitler's references to France apparently revealed the important fact that the Reich has given up hope of disintegrating France through internal Nazi propaganda or of causing a breach between that country and Britain.

Disillusion

This is one of the bitterest disappointments, since the Nazis have always considered the disintegrating effect of propaganda as essential to any later military victory against a strong enemy, and France seemed a very promising field.

In this connection it is interesting to note the German press reaction to Premier Edouard Daladier's recent speech which was summarized as "France has unmasked herself as the France of Versailles."

Reminder to Italy

Herr Hitler's reference to Italy is generally considered here as a reminder to that country of common German-Italian interests in Southeastern Europe on the eve of the opening of the Balkan conference in Belgrade this week.

But here it is considered significant that hitherto there has been no mention of personal greetings from Premier Benito Mussolini to Herr Hitler on the seventh anniversary of Nazi accession to power as in former years. There has been only a congratulatory telegram from the secretary of the Italian Fascist Party to Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's "personal representative."

References to Religion

Herr Hitler's references to religion and Providence are also somewhat different from those made in his earlier speeches.

His references to "sanctimonious Bible-preaching Chamberlain" and to "Godless Stalin" were of a kind which are not found in earlier speeches. Particularly is this so of his reference to pleasure in heaven over "Germany's agreement with Stalin, the atheist" because that agreement avoided war between the Soviets and the Third Reich.

The New Paganism

Undoubtedly if driven still further into the arms of Moscow, and being so strongly condemned by the Vatican and western civilization generally for atrocities and persecutions in Poland, Herr Hitler will tend more and more to accept the Stalin viewpoint.

Apparently the statement made to Germany's youth in official propaganda that "The cross must fall if Germany is to live" would assume a very practical significance in the more intensive application of the dogma of the new paganism, "We wish for no other God but Germany."

Britain generally ignores the speech as being "emptier on content than usual" and does not trouble to contradict the many "inaccurate" statements it contains.

But the British Broadcast Corporation issued a statement on its German radiocast within a few hours of the conclusion of the speech. Among its statements was a telling quotation from "Mein Kampf" about the World War, "We [Germans] fought for bread, the English for freedom and that not their own but the freedom of small nations."

Struggle Seen Ahead

Official German reaction to the speech is shown in the emphasis which today's Berlin press lays upon the determination that the full struggle is soon to begin.

Thus the "Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, in a huge headline underlined in red says "They Nazi commentators stress that "Germany will live and will fight until its rights are achieved." But this may be another part of the propaganda campaign since reports from Germany maintain that concurrently with this fight to a finish the Nazis are busier than ever seeking to find a new peace basis.

Nazis still, according to reliable authority, imagine that a fictitious independence for Bohemia, Moravia, and Poland, despite all that has happened, may appease the Allies and also believe the neutrals are now more opposed to war than ever before.

Censor Tolerant As Canada Votes

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, Jan. 31

Political speeches radiocast in the general election, which is being fought on war issues, will be censored from the standpoint of military necessity and not for political reasons, Col. R. P. Landry, radio censor, said yesterday.

"Censorship will be done exclusively under the Defense of Canada Regulations, and the political angle does not enter into it at all," said Colonel Landry.

One section of the Regulations says any person who proves intention in good faith merely to criticize the Government may offer the point in his defense if he is prosecuted for giving away a war secret.

All political speeches radiocast during the campaign, however, must be delivered from radio studios and copies provided in advance for the censor. Public meetings will not be radiocast.

French Air Force Hides Its Heroes

PARIS (AP)—The French "army of the air" declines to have a hero. Sky-riders now on trails blazed by the aces of the World War, remain completely anonymous. But there are French flyers who already have accounted for three or four German planes each. But their fame does not extend beyond the circle of their air force comrades.

There are several reasons. It is still early in the war and military men believe too little action has occurred. Then, in the interest of military secrecy the air force prefers to withhold news of its performances. Finally, morale is one of the most important factors in a flying unit and the French aerial army is attempting to emulate Dumas' "Three Musketeers"—"all for one, one for all."

The closest approach to heromaking for aviators of this war was publication in the official journal of appointment to the Legion of Honor of Lieut. Robert-Jean Huvet, with this citation:

"Remarkable officer, whose modesty is equaled only by his bravery. Distinguished himself particularly Sept. 30, 1939, by bringing down two German pursuit planes during a single combat." Since then, Lieutenant Huvet has fallen back into the obscurity of his fellow fliers.

Chinese Simplify Tibet Succession

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Central Chinese Government decided today to recommend that Lingerh Lamutanchu be appointed simply Dalai Lama of Tibet, dispensing with the ceremonial drawing of lots from a golden vase, the Government's central news agency reported.

The 6-year-old boy, from Koko Nor Province, is one of three candidates for the position as the principal one of the two pontiffs who rule Tibet. He is named Lingerh, with the title Lamutanchu or Lamotangu, meaning "Divine Child." Under the Chinese proposal, the two rejected Tibetan candidates would be designated "Living Buddhas" in consolation.

Chinese circles contend the drawing of lots, by which the new Lama would be selected ostensibly by chance, is needless because their candidate has been confirmed by all religious authorities to succeed the thirteenth Dalai Lama, who passed on Dec. 17, 1933.

First All-Canada Plane 'Hurricane' for Britain

MONTREAL (CP)—The first military airplane for the British Government to be built and tested in Canada has been shipped to Great Britain, according to an announcement by Victor M. Drury, President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company of Montreal. The "hurricane" machine was built at the company's Fort William plant.

N. Y. Fair to Have Finns Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Finland is to continue its participation in the New York World's Fair despite its present struggle for existence, a contract for the 1940 season having been signed on Dec. 19, according to Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Fair's Board of Directors.

In announcing Finland's determination to carry on, Mr. Gibson said that Y. A. Paloheimo, Finnish Commissioner at the Fair, had asked at the time of the signing that announcement be withheld for a time lest the campaign to raise funds for Finnish relief in this country be handicapped.

Meanwhile, Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, and Dr. Joseph C. Gevaert, Commissioner General for Belgium, signed a contract yesterday guaranteeing Belgian participation this season. Paraguay had promised to return, it was added.

Dr. Gevaert voiced gratitude at American interest in the Belgian Exhibit during the 1939 season and said it was not surprising that Belgian trade and industry was glad at the chance to participate again.

ShipbuildingOrdered By Canadian Board

OTTAWA (AP)—Transport Minister Howe gives out word that during the past week the War Supply Board has placed orders totaling $15,596,495, including $13,200,000 for shipbuilding. The purchases set in motion the first part of Canada's shipbuilding program, and the announcement reads as follows:

"The orders include $13,200,000 for anti-submarine vessels of the whale catcher type, and the number of vessels which this money will buy will be constructed in shipbuilding yards in Montreal, Sorel, and Quebec City."

France Resists Defeatism By Penalties on Rumors

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 31—The strain of a long period of waiting without military action requires special provision, to judge from the new decree recently published here which greatly widens the scope of offenses coming under the head of "defeatist and seditious speech and writing."

The purpose of this decree appears to have been to safeguard the people against whispering campaigns of the subtler type which may be started by German and Soviet agents.

Immediately before the outbreak of the war a decree was issued forbidding under heavy penalties the publication of information calculated to have an unfavorable effect on the morale of the Army and the people.

It was found, however, that this decree left certain loopholes, so that indirect forms of defeatist propaganda could be carried on. The new decree endeavors to close these loopholes.

Provisions of Decree

Its essential provisions are worded as follows: "If speeches or talks, cries, or threats, written and printed matter, posters, and advertisements, without possessing the character of presenting information, are still of a nature to favor the enterprises of a foreign power against France or to exercise an unfavorable influence on the spirit of the Army and the people, the penalty will be imprisonment from one month to two years and a fine of 50 to 5,000 francs."

The present period of prolonged waiting on a large scale is a strain on the French people, and it seems only reasonable to suppose that enemy agents would try to take advantage of this situation by capitalizing the hardships which both soldiers and civilians must endure as a result of the war and by circulating all sorts of false rumors.

A New Word Coined

The French have even coined a new word, "bobard," signifying the kind of unverifiable and usually unfounded rumors which the people are apt to pass on by word of mouth when the newspapers contain little striking news.

Many of these bobards are mere harmless gossip, but some, in the opinion of the French Intelligence Service, have a more sinister origin and are put about for the purpose of spreading confusion and discouragement.

The two main sources of hostile propaganda are the foreign espionage services of Germany and the Soviet Union, the latter being supplemented by the Communist Internationale, whose agents in France are those Communists who have neither recanted nor been arrested.

To some extent German and Soviet propaganda campaigns pursue a common objective, to weaken the will to prosecute the war. There was even one instance when German airplanes, replying to the pamphlet offensives of the British Royal Air Force, dropped leaflets over France with excerpts from a speech by Premier Molotoff attacking England and France and urging peace.

Difference in Methods

However, there is a certain difference of method between these two forms of hostile intrigue. The Germans have concentrated on efforts to stimulate French distrust of England and to cause a division between the Allied countries.

The Communist method is rather to emphasize the allegedly capitalist character of the war and to exploit the dissatisfaction of the workers with such aspects of wartime economy as long hours in munitions factories, heavy new taxes on wages, and the special levy on payment for overtime hours.

The penalties contemplated under the new decree are comparatively mild. They are designed not for outright spies and traitors, but rather for individuals who may carelessly repeat slogans or rumors which emanate from hostile sources.

The decree may be considered a new move in the so-called "war of nerves," which was a familiar French expression for the period of chronic tension and crisis which preceded the actual outbreak of hostilities, and which is now continuing in intensified form since the shock of actual large-scale battle between the opposed armies has not yet taken place.

Europe Hears Hitler Coolly

By the Associated Press

Adolf Hitler's freshened declarations of policy as regards his friends and his enemies were met with reserve in Rome today and with varying argumentative interpretations in Londan and Paris.

Italian newspapers published a résumé of the Reichsführer's speech of last night without comment even in headlines where they often express reaction.

Of Rome's two morning newspapers, only Il Popolo Di Roma singled out Herr Hitler's reference to friendship with Italy for headline mention. Government sources were equally reserved. Officials said they were waiting to study the official text before commenting.

Herr Hitler declared "common policy" of Italy and Germany had not changed, and that "their common interests can be reduced to a common denominator."

British spokesmen professed to find evidence in the address that Herr Hitler had given up hope of separating Great Britain and France "in order to destroy each of them singly and at his leisure."

The Times of London decided the Reichsführer's speech was "as irrelevant as it is stale," and the London Daily Mail dismissed it with: "Hitler made his speech again last night."

The Paris newspaper Le Journal declared the speech was that "of a man made helpless by the appearance of the police he had not expected . . . the speech of a man who . . . in order to justify his own crimes accuses his adversaries."

Le Matin characterized the address as "a repetition of old propaganda themes already developed in in previous harangues," while Excelsior, commenting on the threat of intensified war, said:

"Thus Hitler will not shrink from any massacre. . . . He forgets that on their side the allies are no longer asleep."

N. Y. Group Marks The Rise of Hitler

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The seventh anniversary of Adolf Hitler's rise to head of the German Reich was marked in New York last night by a quiet celebration at which Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul General, declared that Great Britain is attempting to restore a "peace of brutal force or create one that is even worse."

He spoke before approximately 1,000 persons in New York Turn Hall.

"She (Great Britain) will not succeed," Dr. Borchers continued. "In the coming peace, Germany will have an important word to say and this peace will not be dictated by 'brutal force.' It will be a peace of balanced justice and therefore, we hope, fruitful and lasting."

He contended Great Britain is "actually an oligarchy that mainifests itself all too clearly behind the sham and talk of democracy. Germany in any case hopes that in the course of time she will be able to develop a more honest democracy . . . , a community of the people. If she succeeds she will have solved one of the most burning problems confronting the present day."

Funds from the meeting will be used to aid seamen of the scuttled German liner Columbus who now are on the west coast, awaiting transportation to Germany.

Americans Recruited For Training Pilots

NEW YORK (AP)—British agents are recruiting 35 experienced American aviators for immediate service in Canada in training Canadian pilots for war service. Recruiting headquarters near Times Square said that this was being done in connection with the Dominion's "Empire air scheme," to train 25,000 military pilots yearly.

Several dozen American flyers already have been interviewed. Those selected would serve under contracts specifying that they would not be required to engage in actual warfare.

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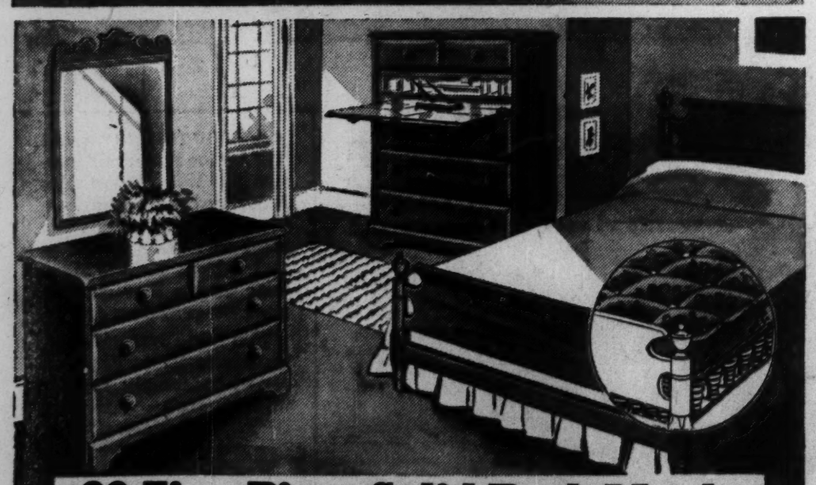

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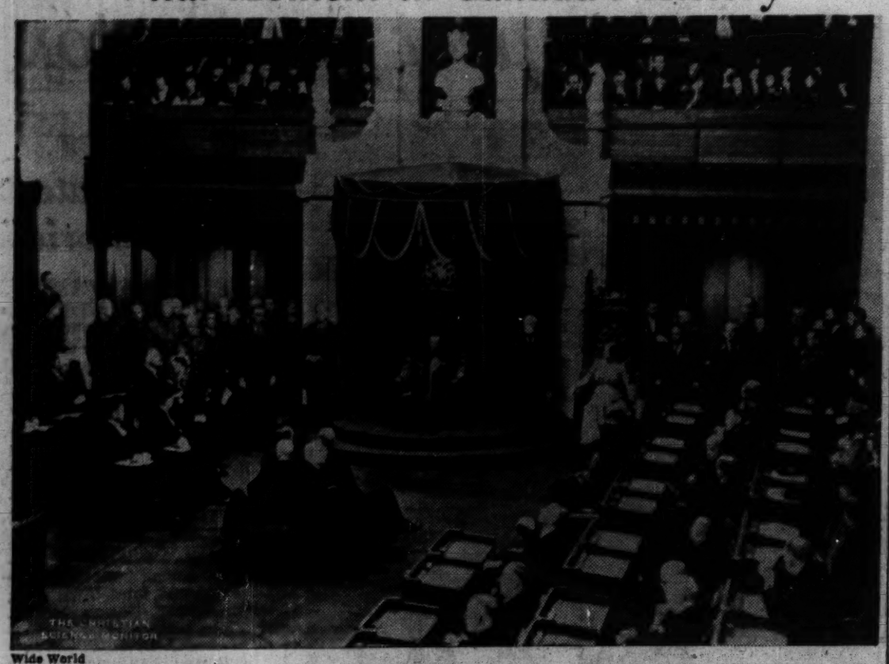
Vital Moment in Canada's History



Wide World

Lord Tweedsmuir Reads Address From Throne as Parliament Closes

A view of the Senate Chamber at Ottawa as Canada's Governor General tells the 18th Parliament of the decision of the Government to "make an immediate appeal to the country," designed to support the war measures. Four hours later Parliament was dissolved. Lady Tweedsmuir is shown seated near the dias (right), and Members listen attentively to their chief.

Germans Claim Big Toll in Raids on Ships

By the Associated Press

Nazi bombing planes in a second day of intensive raiding of shipping off Britain's coasts were credited by the German High Command Jan. 31 with destruction of "seven armed enemy merchant ships and two patrol boats."

Germany announced the same number and character of ships sunk in air raids the day before, bringing the total number of sinkings reported by the Nazis to 18 for the two days.

British sources, however, naming three ships sunk in the first raid Jan. 29, admitted no sinkings in the second.

The Royal Air Force reported one Heinkel bomber was shot down and another chased out to sea, damaged.

The German communiqué acknowledged loss of one German plane "despite the heaviest anti-aircraft defense by all ships that were attacked."

DNB, the official news agency, said that the 14 sunken merchantmen represented about 47,000 tons of shipping.

During the second raid 22 armed merchant vessels and patrol boats were attacked, DNB said.

Among the nine sunk during those attacks were commercial ships totaling about 25,000 tons.

Nazi aviators reported about 15,000 more tons of shipping were damaged by bombs, which left several ships with heavy lists, while their crews hastily took to lifeboats.

20 Bombers in Attack

Apparently seeking to establish a bomb blockade of England in retaliation for Britain's sea blockade of the Reich, the German war machines braved stormy skies and British fighting planes to swoop low over the coast in their attacks.

At least 20 Nazi bombers flew in toward the coast in search of merchant ships Jan. 30, a statement issued in London declared.

"Knowing that Europe was in the grip of the severest winter for 46 years the German air staff had no doubt assumed Great Britain's fighter force would be immobilized," the statement said, "but from Aberdeen to the Kentish coast fighter command patrols were ready to drive off the German raiders."

Two Nazi raiders flew so low over the northeast coast of Scotland that one just missed a church spire.

A third whisked twice around a Kent lighthouse so close that the keeper could see the crew.

At Yarmouth, shore crowds watched a Nazi bomber loose charges at a patrol ship in the harbor which hastily slipped anchor and zig-zagged out into the roadstead while plumes of water rose on each side.

Royal Air Force fighters gave chase as the bombing plane turned southward, apparently seeking new prey over the horizon.

At least four other steamers reported attacks.

Other ships reported attacked included the 2,881-ton freighter Stanburn, which was sunk; the 8,501-ton tanker British Triumph, which later reached port; the 4,553-ton collier Coryton; and the trawler Algoma, concerning whose fate no further word has been received.

Cargoes Seized by French

A German communiqué also announced that the Navy during the past few days increased its U-boat defenses in the German Bight by argmenting a number of U-boat chasers and other U-boat defense measures."

Meanwhile the French Blockade Ministry announced that during the week ending Jan. 28 the French Navy detained 12 ships from which 21,000 tons of cargo considered contraband was removed.

This brings the total of vessels detained by the French blockade forces since the war began to 266, and merchandise seized to 502,000 tons.

Last available figures show that the British, up to Dec. 30, had detained a total of 537,600 tons of contraband.

Yesterday 16 crewmen from the British steamer Giralda, 2,178 tons, were drowned when their ship sank off the Orkney Islands and their lifeboat capsized. The cause of the sinking was not announced.

The crew of 28 of the Greek steamer Admantios J. Pithis, 4,000 tons, which was breaking up on the rocks off the west coast last night after going aground Jan. 27, were reported safe.

Finns Facing Strong Force Of Red Troops

By the Associated Press

The Russian Army has brought up reinforcements and the Finnish Arctic Army is fighting its hardest battle along a windswept, forested ridge above Russian-held Maarkaejaervi in the north, west of Salla.

The Russian reinforcements may total a full division, the Finns say, and 45,000 Soviet troops are believed concentrated here in the Salla sector to hold their positions—after failures elsewhere in bitter mid-winter northern fighting.

The positions here, 50 miles inside Finland, are almost unchanged after 10 days of battle which followed the Russian retreat of more than 20 miles.

But day and night there is artillery and machine-gun fire, and clashes between patrols.

These patrol battles increased during the past week partly because the Russians have consolidated their defense system and brought up reinforcements.

The break in the present stalemate may come any time, but whenever the result of the Salla battles is cast, it may be the deciding event in the Arctic war.

It is the one sector where the Russians persist in an effort to hold positions for a drive to cut through Finland, after similar efforts elsewhere failed in December.

Meanwhile Finland's air force, apparently growing in power, was officially reported yesterday to have struck back at Russia by bombing "a certain harbor and vessels lying there, enemy motor lorry columns, troop quarters, and certain railway stations."

Informed sources indicated that the harbor was Kronstadt, Russia's greatest west coast naval base, near Leningrad.

The Russians continued their raids yesterday, sending a new wave of bombers over South and Central Finland. The attacks were reported from Viborg and Rovaniemi, but there was no indication of any damage done.

On the Lake Ladoga front, in the south, the Finns, in a sharp thrust north of the lake are reported unofficially to have recaptured the important city of Pitkaranta, 10 miles southeast of Kitela and about 20 miles from the Soviet Russian frontier.

Pitkaranta was occupied by the Red Army early in the invasion of Finland.

Finns Need Help

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. Harri Holma, Finland's Minister to France, told newspapermen today that Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim's Finnish army "is condemned to death" if it does not receive sufficient aid in its fight against Russia.

"An army can perform one miracle but never a series of miracles," the Minister told the weekly Anglo-American Press Club luncheon.

Mr. Holma acknowledged that effective aid was coming from countries all over the world, particularly France, England, and the United States, but emphasized that if Finland is to hold out against Russia's overwhelming numbers more help must come quickly.

France moved to give Finland additional aid besides the shipment of munitions when President Lebrun and Premier Edouard Daladier announced that they would be patrons of a benefit opera Feb. 8 to provide supplies, food, and clothing for the Finns.

More Americans

AT THE AMERICAN BARRACKS IN NORTHWEST FINLAND, Jan. 31 (AP)—United States volunteers in Finland have attained full Legion status, having shed civilian dress and donned distinctive new uniforms of dark—almost black—gray wool.

The only markings are cloth insignia of red and blue on either side of the collar. White badges may be imposed on these to complete the American color scheme.

A short dark overcoat, knee-length ski boots, a light gray cap and belt for weapons and a white snow cape complete the outfit.

The Americans are mostly of Finnish descent. Small groups of new arrivals come in constantly.

Several American women also are here to join nursing corps.

Finns Emphasize Need for Aid Before Russia's Spring Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—While aid for Finland's civilian population continues to come in volume into the headquarters of the Finnish Relief Fund, headed by Herbert Hoover, at 420 Lexington Avenue, attention in other quarters is being directed anew here today to the support of the Helsinki Government in its military efforts to repel the Russian Soviet invasion. Reports from responsible Finnish spokesmen indicate a growing need of military supplies, and it was emphasized that these must be had by spring, when Russia, with her tremendous manpower, assisted by warmer weather conditions, will be able to augment her armies by hundreds of thousands of men and push her offensive.

Finland must be prepared for this, it was declared, and with England and France unable to give the necessary help, assistance, if it is to be had, must necessarily come from the United States.

Hopes of Loan Fading

A loan to Finland through the banks is now recognized as impossible to obtain, and possibilities of a Federal loan which could be used for the purchase of munitions of war were seen fading rapidly. Reports received here from Washington are to the effect that the more the question is studied by members of Congress, the more hesitant they appear to do anything that will aid in the immediate Finnish military necessities.

While sentiment is wholly for the Finns, both here and in Washington, the popular revolt against spending, even for what is acknowledged to be a worthy cause abroad, is having strong repercussion, and in addition to this the neutrality situation has been injected into the debate. A third point is the thought that by granting a loan to Finland, the door would be opened for amendment or abrogation of the Johnson Act and make possible the granting of further credits to European debtor nations.

With this situation obtaining, private individuals here are today discussing ways and means of helping Finland and have before them various proposals. It is expected in informed quarters that these will crystallize in the next few days into a definitive program backed by men and women known nationally.

British Workers Pledge

A cable dispatch was received by Mr. Hoover from Sir Walter Citrine, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions and General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, who pledged the support of the organized wage earners of 25 nations to the Finnish Relief Fund.

"I am witnessing on the spot the heroic struggle of the gallant Finnish people to resist brutal and unprovoked Russian aggression and menace to their democratic liberties and high standard of living and culture," Sir Walter said.

". . . the need here is very great and urgent. I am confident American labor will give the maximum help possible."

In addition to the aid being given the Finns by the Hoover Fund, the Salvation Army today reported on its activities in Finland, saying that in 63 different centers Salvation Army officers and soldiers were caring for 75,000 aged men and women and children who have been evacuated from their homes. The announcement said that one Salvation Army officer had been killed and three others seriously wounded during an air raid.

America Aids Evacuation

Meanwhile some help is being afforded Finland through other channels, 11 fast United States pursuit airplanes having been landed at Bergen, Norway, during the last few days for transshipment to the Finnish front, it was disclosed at the offices of the Moore-McCormack lines here, today.

The help the Finnish Relief Fund has been able to give the Finns was reported on briefly by Mr. Hoover today, when he said that American contributions had helped in the evacuation of 45,000 more refugees from the Lapland Province. His announcement was based on a cable dispatch he had received from William Hallam Tuck, one of the Fund's representatives in Finland.

"Out of a population of 125,000 in this [Lappish] Province, about 25,000 have been completely evacuated from the fighting area," Mr. Tuck reported. "An additional 20,000 have been evacuated from the towns. In spite of the immense distances the evacuation of children and sick and the aged was carried out successfully. Villages previously having 300 inhabitants are now caring for an equal number of refugees."

A benefit concert for the Fund will be given at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 5, according to an announcement today saying it would be "one of the distinguished musical events of the season." Three male choruses—those of the University Glee Club of New York City, the Yale Glee Club, and the University Glee Club of New Haven—will participate.

Churches in Europe: War Brings New Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Though little has been written upon the subject, it must be clear to all that the various branches of the Christian church throughout Europe have suffered considerably either through the direct or indirect consequences of wars now being waged.

Many churches have been destroyed and this destruction has gone so far in certain countries that there have even been reports of "the end of the former historical churchdom."

Even more important has been the increased influence of powerful enemies of Christianity which have drawn their main strength from emphasis upon a secular ideology or upon a political "mythos" which seeks to exclude the church from all public activity or even eradicate it altogether.

Destroyer of Churches

A conflict was clearly under way at the end of 1938 that was not simply the destroyer of political systems and cultures but also of the churches. Thus, for example, the breakup of Czechoslovakia after the Munich Agreement meant that a large section of the Czechoslovak Evangelical Church was torn from the main body. These churches are today silently struggling for their inner existence. The later occupation of the whole of Bohemia-Moravia meant that the anti-Christian attitude of the Nazi regime extended throughout central Europe.

Officially, the German Government is not anti-Christian. It even declares itself to be guided by "positive Christianity." But at the same time it refuses to leave to the churches their right to testify to the nature and truth of their religion and so carries on the struggle in a more subtle way. Churches are not closed, pastors are not shot or expelled, though a few of them including Martin Niemöller still sit in concentration camps. The reading of the Bible or the preaching of the Gospel is not banned but everything is done to eradicate the Christian message of the churches in education and public life.

Dealt Severe Blow

Invasion has created major havoc in the churches of Poland. Its conquest by Germany and Russia meant that the country was absorbed by two countries which had no respect for Christian values. Members of the German and Polish Protestant churches have been scattered far and wide and the reconstruction of these denominations seems at present impossible.

But it is the Roman Catholic Church in Poland which has been dealt the severest blow, since the vast majority of Poles were Roman Catholics.

Russia has been the arch enemy of religion since it was Sovietized. Bolshevism has openly assumed the role of leader of an atheistic world mission. In Russia, churches were persecuted and closed except as meeting places for prayer long ago. What the Soviets did in their own country they now endeavor to do in Poland and through the Baltic states which have come under their control.

The Congress of the "Godless" which met on the twenty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Soviets declared in its report: "The struggle against religion continues in more and more ways. The successes of the year 1939 were greater than the total for the first 20 years (of the movement's history). The Soviet Russian 'Godless' have unfurled the flag of atheism in West and Central Europe, and today threaten almost all the religions of Europe particularly Roman Catholicism."

Movement Checked

The movement's program for 1940 includes new campaigns in Germany, Bohemia-Moravia, and the Balkans. Its press declares that Germany soon will be atheistic and leads its readers to believe that Reichsführer Hitler is as convinced an opponent of the churches as is Joseph Stalin.

The Soviet occupation of East Poland dealt a severe blow at the Ukrainian evangelical movement in East Galicia and the Volhynia, considered by many to be the nucleus of a new Slav Protestantism. Its 50 pastors and congregations have not been heard from since Russian occupation.

Reports from Moscow indicate that Soviet Russia's war against religion continues relentlessly. It is forbidden, under penalty of execution, to hold religious gatherings in the open air. It is forbidden to give religious instruction to children and at the outbreak of war with Finland all pastors had to report their place of residence to the police so they could be kept under constant supervision.

A few of the Orthodox Churches are still open (for prayer only) in Moscow and immediately before the outbreak of war the Russian Patriarch Serius ordered special prayers for peace to be said in them.

In such circumstances, it is not surprising that some prominent authorities should declare that the "Christian church is faced with such an onslaught from its enemies—direct and indirect—as it has not experienced since the Christianizing of the West."

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Shaw's 'Geneva' Reaches New York—Films in Prospect for Boston

G. B. S.'s Fiftieth Play Is Comic Monologue and Debate

By John D. Beaufort

New York

If political Geneva were as much fun as G. Bernard Shaw's "Geneva," the galleries would certainly be packed for every session of the Assembly. On the other hand, if Mr. Shaw were not Mr. Shaw, I doubt very much whether Gilbert Miller would be putting on this prolonged combination of monologue and debate at Henry Miller's Theater, where the famous Irishman's fiftieth play opened last evening. The chief rule of these forensics is that while his straw men get the first whack, their author shall always have the rebuttal. It's a case of "touché," right on down the line.

Keeping abreast of "Geneva" is almost as difficult as keeping abreast of the times. What seems a plot soon proves just so much sand ballast which goes overboard after the first 20 minutes. Rather than being a case of six characters in search of an author, "Geneva" presents the spectacle of a two-hour monologue in search of a little character. You have the feeling that this is one of those charades in which one man plays many parts, and I expected Mr. Shaw's beard to peak out behind almost every face on the stage at some time during the evening. Metaphorically, it does!

* * *

Mr. Shaw has cast the lines of this comic monologue in droll places. A plurality if not a majority of them are polished on that emery wheel which has been worn almost smooth grinding out witticisms on middle-class morality, snobbery in every class, vice parading as virtue, and vice versa. It is unjust to complain that Mr. Shaw is saying nothing new. Who has as yet paid any serious attention to the things he has been saying all along?

I wish I could tell you what else Mr. Shaw is saying. But I must confess that it had me somewhat baffled. Mr. Shaw plays hide and seek so artfully behind one character after another that he never once reveals himself. The voice throughout is, of course, the voice of Shaw crying in the wilderness. But the words and tone of the final scene in which Herr Battler learns that England has decided to fight sound peculiarly like those of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Can it be that Mr. Shaw's heart belongs to Number 10 Downing Street?

What passes for plot—or perhaps merely what passes—falls into two general sequences and it would be quite impossible to pick up all the fragments. As the new maid explained about the broken vase, "It came apart in me 'and, mum." "Geneva" begins coming apart in the office of the Secretary of the International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation in Geneva, a busy bureaucratic bee by the name of Begonia Brown. Before this cheerfully average young person parade a series of individuals with grievances against various governments: A Jew who has been robbed and tortured by Herr Battler; a lady whose murder of her best friend is remotely connected with both General Flanco de Fortinbras and a code of etiquette which possibly Mrs. Emily Post can explain; a Russian commissar whose comparison of the Comintern with the Church of England shocks a British bishop into an untimely demise. Begonia takes the complaints and sends them to the International Court at the Hague. And the judge at the Hague decides to hear them.

For no very good reason except that Mr. Shaw regiments them, the dictators arrive at court.

At this tribunal, "Geneva" turns into a sort of town meeting of the air which is interrupted briefly by a deaconess who argues for the Sermon on the Mount until she is drowned out by other voices and, eventually, by the announcement of war. The play ends as a German soldier enters and hands Herr Battler a death's head.

* * *

It ends but one cannot say that it concludes. In the meantime, the principal players have been doing Mr. Shaw yeoman service in a nice way. Norah Howard is all bouncy and flouncy and middle-class as a suet pudding in the role of Begonia. Becket Bould does the Jew with scholarly restraint. Lawrence Hanray is particularly suave and deft as Sir Orpheus Midlander of the British Foreign Office. Jessica Tandy is sweet and winning as the deaconess.

Of all the players, Barry Jones had the best of it as the genially persuading Judge. Maurice Colbourne as Battler and Ernst Borrow as Bombardone—dressed respectively as a German Knight and a Roman Caesar—play their roles straight—which is almost more burlesque than is needed. T. Renaud Lockwood, Earle Grey, Cyril Gardiner, and Patrick Ludlow are efficient in small roles.

Of the scenery, we can only say that it has just traveled across Canada.

Mr. Shaw has been cabling new lines from time to time in order that "Geneva" may be kept up-to-date. So perhaps I shall go back and see it again. Perhaps I shall even come to understand it.

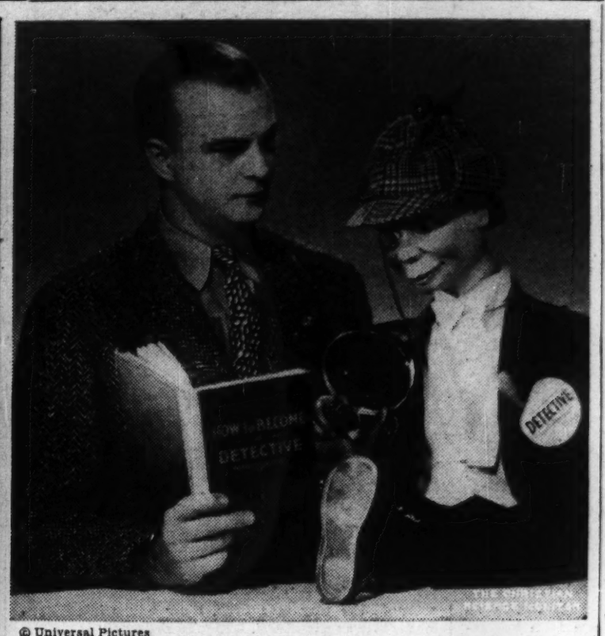
'Geneva'

Play in two acts by George Bernard Shaw. Staged by Maurice Colbourne. Produced by Gilbert Miller in association with Mr. Colbourne and Barry Jones, beginning Jan. 30, at Henry Miller's Theater, New York, with the following cast:

Begonia Brown	Norah Howard
A Jew	Beckett Bould
A Newcomer	Harvey Braban
A Widow	Susan Turner
A Journalist	Jack Brown
A Bishop	T. Renaud Lockwood
Commissar Posky	Earle Grey
The Secretary of the League of Nations	Cyril Gardiner
An Usher	Gerald Vane
Sir Orpheus Midlander	Lawrence Hanray
The Judge	Barry Jones
The Betrothed	Patrick Ludlow
Bombardone	Ernest Borrow
Battler	Maurice Colbourne
A Soldier	Patrick Crean
A Deaconess	Jessica Tandy
General Flanco De Fortinbras	John Turnbull

Margaret Sullavan, Felix Bressart, and James Stewart

In "The Shop Around the Corner," coming to the State Saturday



© Universal Pictures

Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy

In preparation for "Charlie McCarthy, Detective" coming this evening to the Keith Memorial in preview performances.

New Movies Due for State And Memorial

After holding over for a second week with "Swanee River," the Keith Memorial is planning to change its program this evening, bringing for preview showings a double bill that includes "Green Hell" and "Charlie McCarthy, Detective."

"Green Hell" will be the second first-run film in town currently showing Joan Bennett as leading lady, for she heads the cast also in "The Housekeeper's Daughter" at the State. In "Green Hell" she is co-starred with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Among the other players are John Howard, Alan Hale, George Bancroft, George Sanders, and Vincent Price. The story is concerned with an expedition into the South American jungle and the complications and tragedies that were encountered. James Whale directed.

The second feature, "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," is concerned with a society murder, which Master Charlie finally manages to solve. Edgar Bergen, of course, has one of the roles. Mortimer Snerd puts in an appearance, and among the regular players will be found John Sutton, Louis Calhern, Edgar Kennedy, Samuel S. Hinds, Harold Huber, and Warren Hymer.

A new fashion film will be included in the program. Regular showings of the new program following the preview are scheduled for Thursday.

* * *

'Shop Around the Corner'

Another film directed by Ernst Lubitsch will be on the screen at the State beginning Saturday. This one is called "The Shop Around the Corner." The story, according to advance information, is light in tone and concerned with everyday people. The setting is Budapest. The cast includes Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Frank Morgan, Joseph Schildkraut, Sara Haden, Felix Bressart, and Inez Courtney.

The second feature will be "Congo Maisie," another film about the Maisie of the title. This time she is in Africa. The players are Ann Sothern, John Carroll, Rita Johnson, and Shepperd Strudwick.

* * *

'Gone With the Wind'

At the Orpheum, "Gone With the Wind" is scheduled to begin its seventh week Thursday where it will remain through Feb. 9. The total length of the engagement there will be seven weeks and two days.

On Feb. 10 the State and Orpheum will join company once more with the showing at both theaters of "Raffles" (David Niven, Olivia de Havilland), and "Slightly Honorable" (Pat O'Brien, Edward Arnold).

* * *

"Geronimo"

At the Paramount and Fenway, two new pictures will go on the screen Thursdays: "Geronimo," with Preston Foster, Ellen Drew, Andy Devine, Gene Lockhart, William Henry, and Ralph Morgan heading the cast; and "Night of Nights," with a list of players that includes Pat O'Brien, Roland Young, Olympe Bradne, and Reginald Gardiner. Incidentally, Mr. O'Brien like Miss Bennett has a star role in another first-run film currently in town. In his case, the other picture is "The Fighting 69th," at the Metropolitan.

"Geronimo," according to advance information, is a yarn about the Indian chief who for a decade on the plains of the Southwest was engaged in warfare with the U. S. Army. Chief Thunder Cloud plays the title role. Mr. Foster is cast as an Army officer, and Mr. Devine as an Indian scout. The film is described as being "action-packed."

"Night of Nights" is set forth as a behind-the-scenes story of Broadway notables.

* * *

Stage and Screen

Charles "Slim" Timblin, who was seen recently in Boston with the "Tobacco Road" company at the Plymouth Theater, will head the vaudeville bill at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. He will give a vaudeville skit, "The Preacher." Also on the stage will be the Randall Sisters from Al Pierce's radio show: Don Rice, eccentric comedian; Carr Brothers and Betty, athletes; and Ted Adair and Company with Ruth Long and Chita in a miniature dance revue.

On the screen will be two first-run films: "Two Thoroughbreds" with Jimmy Lydon and Joan Brode; and "Inspector Hornleigh on a Holiday," starring Gordon Harker and Alistair Sim. The former film is concerned with an orphan boy on the ranch of a misery uncle, striving to raise a stray colt. Arthur Hohl, J. M. Kerrigan, and Marjorie Main are among the players. "Inspector Hornleigh" is a detective yarn made in England.

* * *

'Fighting 69th' Stays

A second week has been scheduled for "The Fighting 69th" at the Metropolitan beginning Thursdal, postponing the arrival of "Balalaika," which had been expected to open at that theater this week. Also remaining on the bill will be "High School."

Music Notes

Emmanuel Chabrier's suite, "A La Musique," for orchestra and voices, is the novelty on the program which the Zighera Chamber Orchestra, Bernard Zighera conducting, will present at its second concert of the season in Jordan Hall Monday evening. Cleora Wood will sing the soprano role in Gustav Mahler's "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen." In Ravel's "Introduction and Allegro" Bernard Zighera will be the harp soloist. The program also includes the Suite in C Major by Bach and the Symphony in D Major, No. 31, by Mozart.

* * *

Griller Quartet

In the Griller Quartet program to be given on Feb. 15 in Jordan Hall, as the third attraction of the Aaron Richmond Chamber Music Series, the closing number will be the Beethoven Quartet in E flat, Opus 127, in place of the originally announced Schubert Quartet in A minor. The other two works will be the Haydn Quartet in E flat, Opus 33, No. 2, and the César Franck Pianoforte Quintet, in which the Quartet will have the collaboration of the Boston pianist, Félix Fox.

* * *

Boston String Quartet

The second program of the Boston String Quartet in the new Museum Room at the New England Conservatory of Music will be Quincy Porter's Quartet No. 3, Mozart's Quartet in C major, and Brahms' String Quintet in G major, op. 111, assisting artist, Quincy Porter, viola.

Trio From 'Geronimo'

Preston Foster, Ellen Drew, and William Henry in the film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Phil Spitalny

To be seen with his girl orchestra in a short film at the South Station Theater beginning Friday.

Saroyan Play Performed By Repertory Cast

High above everyday life in the drab world pictured in William Saroyan's "My Heart's in the Highlands"—as presented at the little Peabody Playhouse last night by the adventurous New England Repertory Company—was a thread of magnetic but elusive beauty.

It was felt with the first offstage notes of a bugle played by a white-bearded veteran of many years of Shakespeare—one Jasper MacGregor. His home is 5,000 miles away, he said, but these echoes seemed to come from even farther than that—and yet to give nearly tangible contact with something they had always longed for, to the plain people who brought gifts of vegetables and fruit in return for hearing them.

It struck a responsive note in the heart of Ben Alexander, the impecunious, sometimes oratorical, and occasionally profane poet, whose reaching for the same thread of beauty had not brought it near enough to be recognized by publishers, at least. And it stirred something—he was not quite sure what—in the poet's peculiarly discerning little son Johnny.

The audience at the first of five evening performances was a little bewildered, but pleased by the leisurely unfolding of the practically plotless story—and especially appreciative of the excellent and unaffected performance of Lyman Barr as nine-year-old Johnny.

Edwin Burr Pettet, who put something of the quality of an ancient troubadour into the important role of MacGregor, was also the director. William R. Murray as Johnny's father, was much more convincing as a hungry and confused parent than as essentially a searcher for the same poetry and beauty felt in the presence of the old Highlander. The supporting cast was quite adequate.

Mr. Saroyan's second play, "The Time of Your Life," was seen in Boston earlier this season, but "My Heart's in the Highlands," which was first presented by the Group Theater at the Guild Theater in New York in April last year, has not been offered betore to Boston audiences.

D. M.

David McCord, Water Colorist

By Dorothy Adlow

David McCord is better known hereabouts as a poet. Some may recognize the name as that of the acting Editor of the Alumni Bulletin at Harvard. Now he is making his debut as a water colorist at Doll & Richards, where more than three dozen aquarelles may be seen through Feb. 10.

While Mr. McCord paints these pictures as a diversion, it is apparent that he wishes to work with increasing seriousness. Unlike the average hobby-painter he makes an effort to work in a variety of ways, accommodating his brushwork to each fresh idea as it comes. He tries various subjects, woodland scenes, the seashore, mountains, ledges, marshlands. While his technical equipment does not often catch up with his enthusiasm, he manages to speak so that the spectator knows what he is aiming at. The latter will forgive the painter a hard edge, a patch of turgid color, or occasional illegibility. Improvement will come with practice which Mr. McCord, an artist in another medium, knows is compulsory for effective expression.

There is a prevailing feature in the water colors which cannot help engaging our interest; it is the exuberance of Mr. McCord. He seems to get such fun out of painting, and is patently happy in the discovery of such a plenitude of pictorial material in his environment. New and fresh vistas loom up and incite him to paint before he has really mastered a method through which to dispatch earlier impressions. Those who paint habitually, day after day, year after year, often lose that initial freshness. We hope he will never lose this quality, and that painting will never become for him, a routine performance.

* * *

At the Guild

Water colors and oils by Nellie Littlehale Murphy and her husband, H. Dudley Murphy, are to be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists through Feb. 10.

Mrs. Murphy has provided a quaint general title for her aquarelles, "The Land That Never Was." She has contrived a number of entertaining compositions through arranging groups of pottery animals, flowers, decorative trees. Fancifully and with a light touch she has so placed the figurines that they seem alive.

Mr. Murphy shows several still-lifes executed with a deft hand, and with the quiet detachment which has characterized his canvases in the past. He is one of the Guild members who has an exceeding patience in qualifying textures so that they resemble the original model with surprising accuracy. The Guild artists are outdoing each other in this kind of virtuosity. So impersonal are they, however, that they leave no imprint of individuality so that we may feel bewildered as to the author of such painstaking still-lifes. An outstanding picture is that of a group of Chinese glazed pottery statuettes which he has entitled, "Guilty or Not Guilty?"

The flower portraits follow in the grooves of a well established tradition: peonies, marigolds, yellow roses painted with objective accuracy.

* * *

Manchester Exhibitions

At the Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H., oils by the eminent American contemporary, John Sloan, are being shown. When John Sloan set forth to make a pictorial record of everyday life in the big city, most American artists were living abroad, or painting conventional studio subjects. He was a fearless pioneer. He has a personal and human reaction to his environment, and even when he paints the tenements or the heavy smoke-laden sky over New York City he invariably imparts a poetic feeling to them.

The pictures at Manchester show how he began to work with a limited palette and then unfolded into bright and varied colors. They show how he has sought to improve, enrich, heighten the quality of his painting to express with greater clarity his reaction to a scene. He never grows tiresome so long as these two factors, subject and technical method, occupy his interest. He is least interesting, however, when he becomes sidetracked, as he seems to have been in recent years, on some erudite method, his pre-occupation with subject matter slackening for the time. He is above all an artist with a deep humanitarian note, and when he plays upon that note he is most appealing.

On display also is a gallery of textiles including French brocades of the eighteenth century, sacred vestments of the Renaissance period, English needlework, Spanish embroidery and a sampler.

* * *

At the Telepix

A March of Time issue, "Republic of Finland, 1919-1940," will head the program of short features at the Telepix Cinema, Park Square Building, beginning Friday. The film gives details of historical background and describes the agricultural and industrial life of the people. Included in the bill will be a Popeye cartoon, Fitzpatrick travel film to Alaska, "Popular Science" film, Jiujitsu experts, and half an hour of newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

Continuing through today the films at the Exeter will be "Another Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy; and "Laugh It Off," with Constance Moore and Johnny Downs.

Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the program will include: "Gulliver's Travels," full length cartoon; and "Our Neighbors, the Carters," with Frank Craven and Fay Bainter.

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Thurs.: Another Thin Man and The Honeymoon's Over

Anne Morgan Shoulders Big Task

As Friend of France She Marshals Forces For Relief of Évacués

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When Anne Morgan sees a work for humanity to be done, a grave need to be met, nothing stands between her and the doing of it. American Friends of France was her instant response to the French Government's request for aid in handling the migration in France of ten million people at the outbreak of the war, the greatest migration of human beings ever known in the history of the world. Six million civilians to be removed from frontier sections and large centers away from possible bombardments, and simultaneously a fully equipped army to be moved into the front lines.

After all, American Friends of France is simply a new name for an old loyalty, for the "Committee for Devastated France," an organization founded in 1918 for the relief and rehabilitation of the people of France, never really disbanded. Simultaneously with the call of men to the colors, 127 members registered in this great humanitarian organization. On September 7th, four days after France's declaration of war, the American Friends of France for civilian relief was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and in the same eventful month the State Department at Washington issued a permit to allow money and material to be sent to non-combatants in France.

Gigantic Task

"Help, help!" was the cry reiterated in Anne Morgan's cables sent direct from the centers of evacuation. "Blankets, shawls, stockings, sweaters—and more blankets, please—anything in wool to help keep these women and children and old people warm." Village after village in the affected areas knew the keen yet tender scrutiny of Anne Morgan. She was not leaving familiarity with the people's hardships to someone else, but personally visiting the most overcrowded and ill-fed sections. Today from first-hand experience she is in the United States traveling from one well-fed, well-housed, well-lighted city to another to arouse Americans to opportunities for service to civilians in France.

Besides évacués from military sectors, France has 300,000 refugees to care for—Jews, Poles, Czechs—and this not counting the half million Spanish refugees who poured into the South of France after the Spanish Civil War. Here is a gigantic task even for an Anne Morgan. But with her usual genius for organization, everything is in order. No general at the front marshals his forces with greater precision, and no general launches his drives with a more loyal and devoted following, for Anne Morgan draws from America as well as from France. And in this respect, one might say she has the edge on all the European generals.

Anne Morgan's New York home, number 3 Sutton Place, that dignified colonial brick house that looks down dispassionately from its vantage point over the twisting traffic of the East River, and seems so utterly quiet and removed from anything like a problem, is really quite deceptive. For indoors I listened to echoes from France of pitiable hardships and knotty human problems far from solved.

Buzzing With Activity

One entire floor of this New York headquarters is given over to offices for forwarding the dauntless work of American Friends of France. From the many rooms come the click of typewriters—cables are being decoded, letters translated, secretaries file and sort. News has just come in that 38 bales of blankets have run the blockade and reached France safely, and there is rejoicing over this. But the need is still great. In the Alsace Lorraine Sector the people left their houses on two hours notice. Keys turned in rusty locks, and homes that held everything dear became faded memories as the villagers trudged through the lone streets to entrain for new lives.

Surroundings may be new, but the threads of life are old. They pick them up—sometimes haltingly, but nevertheless they carry on. On a little farm a mile or two beyond the over-crowded village of Saint Barbant, an Alsatian mason, his face and overalls splattered with plaster, renovates the tumble-down farmhouse into a habitable dwelling. Three families will move right in and be glad to call it home.

Now Live in One Room

A Mayor who had been quite a personage in his commune now lives in one room with his wife, his sister, and 14-year-old son. It serves as sleeping chamber, kitchen, dining and reception room for the hundreds of refugees who come to him for counsel and courage. The room is neat. The proverbial pot of soup simmers on the stove. Discolored spots on the faded wall are covered with bright paper cut-outs which the boy has cleverly contrived. Strange surroundings for them all. Yes, but tender and familiar are the words of encouragement and comfort. "After all," explains the Mayor's wife, "we are able to rent a room, and so many others are living in the open, or in sheds. But it is war, and it is no worse for us than for the soldiers. We, here, at least are safe."

Courage and a fine spirit filter through all this turmoil and poverty. Always energetic, these sturdy évacués take delight in improving their conditions. Sometimes they pool their resources—the 10 francs (about 30 cents) a day allowed by the government to adults and 15 cents for children. Indefatigably they plant cabbages and knit—both occupations excellent antidotes for this "war of nerves." In Sinceny the American Friends of France have established a work center (and there are many others) where girls gather weekly to knit and sew. Piles of serge cut into garments are ready for sewing. Fingers fly. The American Committee pays a few francs for each finished article. Although they need it so pitifully, many accept the money with reluctance. But they need bread and thousands of French children and babies wait for these woolly garments. Night falls, chill and lightless. Reluctantly they go out into the dark. There is not enough material to keep them busy more than one day a week, though there are thousands of eager fingers, thousands who need work to maintain their morale, and other thousands who need products of their work.

Three Main Centers

American Friends of France functions under the Department of Hygiene and the military authorities in France. One hundred and thirty-six villages are under its care and about 47,000 refugees evacuated from their homes in danger zones. Every day brings threats to new sectors as probable scenes of similar evacuations. These are the emergencies Anne Morgan's organization stands ready to relieve. Three main centers have already been established: that of Blerancourt, which has been in continual use since 1917 and become well known both in America and France as the center of a Museum of Franco-American co-operation; Revin, an important town in the Ardennes district; and Bellac in the Haute Vienne.

Anne Morgan says of her work: "We, the American Friends of France, are seeking simply to create a means by which we may reach those individuals who feel with us that France and her civilization are one of the great pillars of the world. For that reason we wish to help her women and children in their hour of travail."

Studio Wareline; Yvonne Adam; Mrs. W. Burden Stage

When the French Government requested aid in handling the removal of civilians from frontier sections, Anne Morgan (right) responded with her customary ability and zeal. As President of the American Friends of France she has been actively engaged since the beginning of the war in directing the field work of that organization in France. Miss Morgan is now in the United States for a few weeks to speak about this work. Clad in uniform, as shown here, Miss Morgan is a familiar figure in many a small French village. Above is a glimpse of Chateau de Blerancourt, part of which is now serving, quite appropriately, as a headquarters for the American Friends of France. The restored wing of this sixteenth-century building is a National Museum commemorating Franco-American co-operation from the eighteenth century to the present day.

Maker of Exotic Jellies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Albert Johnston Caves, Homestead, Fla., makes 267 kinds of jelly from fruits of unusual trees that her father, Col. H. W. Johnston, "Florida's Luther Burbank," has collected from all corners of the earth and planted at Palm Lodge Tropical Grove.

"I started with Zizyphus, a dry fruit like a crab apple, which grows in the Malay Peninsula," she explained. "It had a tart, acid taste but proved very popular.

"Another favorite was made from the Karandas, an Oriental plum that grows on a spiked bush. Others are the Pitanya, small red fruit from Brazil that tastes like cherry and smells like sandalwood," she went on. "The amberella, a fruit of the South Sea Islands, was made immortal by the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson. The mulberry of India, the passion fruit, breadfruit, anchova pears, pistachio, velvet apple, forbidden fruit, and hundreds of other varieties have become popular with my customers."

All of Mrs. Caves' formulas are secrets. Among the collection is one for mango chutney, which is an old East Indian recipe containing 40 different fruits and spices. Her orders pour in from all over the world—orange growers in Persia, English lords and ladies, and even an East Indian prince whose 15 wives desire the ultimate in fancy foods.

"There is no collection of trees, bushes, plants, and vines similar to my father's," she continued. "He has been conducting horticultural experiments since 1912. Hundreds of thousands of visitors have come to our grove, where no charge is made."

Eating Around the World In Official Washington

Each Embassy and Legation Has Its Unique Dish With Which to Delight Americans

By Mary Hornaday
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Washington hostesses generally agree with Mrs. James Madison, wife of the fourth President, that "business usually turns out better if food is served."

Tucked away in the cookbook of almost every official home and foreign embassy is a "specialty of the house," a recipe brought to the nation's capital from a ranch house in Montana, a Creole home in New Orleans or a seaside village in Norway.

Much of the social entertaining in public life centers around these specialties. If the host's masterpiece is a luncheon dish, she is apt to do much of her entertaining in the middle of the day. If she's especially adept at a teatime delicacy, then afternoon parties will be her forte.

At the White House

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's scrambled eggs are famous and so are the Roosevelt informal Sunday evening suppers. Even with the large White House kitchen staff at hand, Mrs. Roosevelt still cooks the scrambled eggs for these parties in an electric chafing dish. If there are not too many guests, she also does the breaking and mixing herself; because she knows just the amount of cream to put in and the length of time to beat the mixture. But, according to Mrs. Henrietta F. Nesbitt, the White House housekeeper, Mrs. Roosevelt really doesn't pay much attention to what she eats. She is usually too busy talking over some social problem with her guests. And when Mrs. Nesbitt wants to please the President, she simply fixes him up some broiled sweetbreads. He always compliments her on those.

Vice-President and Mrs. Garner have their main meal in the middle of the day, according to custom in Uvalde, Texas. Usually Mrs. Garner cooks it herself in the improvised kitchen in her office from shelves stocked with canned food she "put up" at home—canned venison, canned chicken, sweet pickles and preserves. The Vice-President's favorite dish is stew, especially chicken or mutton stew.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull, like the Garners, are hotel dwellers, who order many of their meals from the hotel kitchen. During the last few months the Secretary has been too busy to leave his desk to eat a decent lunch, so Mrs. Hull has been having special foods, adapted to quick consumption, sent over to him each day.

The favorite luncheon dish of most Senators, Congressmen, and visiting constituents is the good old-fashioned bean soup, served thick with pork-flavored beans, by the House and Senate restaurants for 15 cents a plate.

Foreign Dishes

It is to the embassies and legations that officialdom goes expecting real gastronomical treats. Diplomatic chefs are among the finest cooks in the world, many of them having been trained in Paris. At large diplomatic dinners, menus are usually printed in French, the international language of cuisine.

Before Soviet Russia went to war, caviar was always passed twice to guests at Embassy dinners, and the eight-foot slightly-cooked sturgeon that graced the center of the long buffet table at receptions was the talk of Washington. The dinners themselves followed the usual order of soup, fish, entrée with vegetables, salad and desert.

Guests at Polish Embassy receptions always exclaimed over the tiny raised ball-shape doughnuts, sometimes served plain, sometimes filled with fruit.

Strawberries with thick cream, American substitute for Devonshire, are a traditional delicacy at the British Embassy's annual spring garden party.

A Cuban buffet table is presided over by a small roast pig, and there always appears on it plenty of chicken and rice cooked in the Cuban fashion.

The Norwegian Legation specializes in fiskeboller—fish balls, to us. They are made of fish ground fine and mixed with white of egg, steamed and served with cream sauce.

Sauerkraut soup is a favorite at the Czechoslovakian Legation, where plucky Vladimir Hurban still represents his people. This is the way it is made: Boil a pound of sauerkraut for a quarter of an hour. Meanwhile fry, in 1½ ounces of lard, two ounces of flour and two ounces of chopped red onion. Season liberally with paprika, add first the liquid part of the boiled sauerkraut, then the roughly chopped sauerkraut, small pieces of smoked sausage, and just before serving, one gill of sour cream.

Mme. Ertegun, wife of the Turkish Ambassador, gave a luncheon recently at which the pièce de résistance was cold chicken served with a delectable sauce of crushed walnuts and cream.

American Favorites

With a presidential campaign coming on, candidates are already hunting up their favorite recipes for publication. Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, wife of the Republican Senator from Michigan, already knows hers, for she has frequent requests for it each spring after her annual D. A. R. tea. It's for "Mashed Potato Doughnuts a la Vandenberg."

Mashed Potato Doughnuts

3 eggs
2 cups of granulated sugar
2 cups warm, mashed potatoes
3 tablespoons melted butter
¾ cup sour milk in which ½ teaspoon soda nas been mixed.
1 teaspoon salt.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
½ rounding teaspoon powdered nutmeg.
4 cups flour; 1 more cup for rolling out doughnuts. Measure BEFORE sifting.

For frying use vegetable shortening and vegetable oil in equal parts.

This makes about 40 medium-sized doughnuts.

Directions: Beat the three eggs and add the sugar. Beat in the potatoes and the butter, and keep beating until very light. Add the milk and soda. Sift the four cups of flour with the baking power and nutmeg, and add slowly to the above mixture. Take out just enough of the dough to handle easily on the board, and estimate how much of the extra cup of flour to use for the rolling out. Be careful that the dough is not too sticky or else you will have difficulty in getting the doughnuts off the board. Only experience can teach you the oil temperature necessary for the frying. Drop a tiny piece of dough into the oil; and if it rises immediately to the top, the oil is the right temperature. The minute the doughnuts look a little burned as they come to the top of the oil, your grease is too hot.

"When frying these doughnuts, it is much easier," Mrs. Vandenberg said, "to use a wire tray a little smaller than your iron kettle. And by the way—I have found that an iron kettle is far more satisfactory than any other kind of utensil for all deep frying.

"If you are making the doughnuts into shapes of hearts, diamonds, clubs and spades for tea, you will have to keep them moving all the time in the fat, constantly turning them over. They should always be drained on brown paper, preferably twice. Another little trick we have learned is to fill a large salt shaker with powdered sugar which we sprinkle on very lightly just before serving."

Making Frankfurters Acceptable

And here is a way Mrs. Vandenberg has found of making even the plebeian frankfurters acceptable in the most elite circles.

Frankfurter Whirls

½ cup butter
½ cup minced parsley
1 teaspoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon horseradish
1 rounding teaspoon grated onion
1 tablespoon cream cheese

Boil and skin frankfurters. Mix above mixture and spread on bread sliced lengthwise of loaf. Roll, with frankfurter in the center. Allow to stand in icebox several hours before slicing to serve.

Sculptor's Daughter Arrives As Refugee

Ursula Elkan, Met at Ellis Island, Voices Confidence in the Future

By Edith Iglauer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No one could have looked less like a refugee, a girl without home or country, than smiling vivacious Ursula Elkan, when I first met her on Ellis Island, October 16, 1939. I chanced to strike up a conversation with her the day after her arrival from France, in the Island's visitors' room, while I waited for an official with whom I had an appointment.

The daughter of the famous German sculptor, Benno Elkan, she had managed somehow to leave the warring countries, though her family remained behind, in England. The room that day was filled with refugees who, like her, had not the proper qualifications to enter the United States directly. They were of all ages, tired, dejected, and still numb from the swift events of the past few days.

Ursula was different. Bright-eyed, pert, with hair piled high on the top of her head, she looked more like a chic young Parisienne than a German. Her coloring, too, was dark—brown eyes and hair, and there was a healthy flush on her cheeks.

Proud of Her Father

I had time then to hear only a few details of her adventures. She came from Frankfurt-am-Mein. The city had been justly proud of her father's artistic prowess, and had presented him with a studio, and displayed his statues in prominent parts of the city.

When the trouble started, because they were non-Aryan, the Elkan family had to leave. Ursula went first to England, then to Paris, where she worked at illustrations for a medical book, and later as secretary to an art dealer for a year and a half. The war meant passport extensions—and trouble. On a minute's notice, she packed and fled to America.

Curious to know what had become of her since her release from Ellis Island, I called one day last week at the home of the American family with whom she is living.

"I have had my papers prolonged until March 16th," she told me, "and then I shall have to have them prolonged again. I guess this prolonging will go on until something is done to facilitate emigration. In the meantime, I am not allowed to work, without special permission."

"You know, I was very sorry to leave France," she continued, speaking with a soft, slurring accent. "I loved my work, and I loved France. I like the intelligence and courage of the French people.

"But then, of course, with the war they were suspicious of everyone, and I had heard they were interning all Germans—women can be spies too. The rumor was that women were to be sent to the country, and since I did not want to be interned and I did not have much money, I decided to leave, instead of trying to get my German passport extended again. I did not know I was to go until three days beforehand. Very complicated!" She laughed, and pushed back her curls with a graceful finger.

Glad to Be in America

"And now America. You know, I have no impression of America. Not even the skyscrapers. But I like it immensely, and I don't feel strange at all. I never did, not even at Ellis Island. I was so glad to be in the United States. I kept thinking it was not half so bad as to be in a French concentration camp. And everyone was so extremely nice and helpful to me. Really!" She shook her head emphatically.

"I am very anxious to work, though," she added. "I can drive, cook, mend socks, understand something of art, knitting, and drawing. I would like best to work either in a dress shop, or in the art field. Right now I am learning about interior decorating with an American friend whom I have met. It will be helpful, yes?" She smiled, gaily.

Ursula does not like to dwell on her own troubles. She would rather tell you about her father, or "my little brother, Wolf." In his early twenties, Wolf already has his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh, which he received last June while he waited for his quota number. He arrived in the United States in December, and is busy now looking for an internship.

Good News

Their parents are still in England. Their father has already made a name for himself in Britain, with a bust of Rothschild in the Royal Academy, and a group of animals in Glasgow. "But the best is to come," added Ursula proudly. "He has recently completed a bust of Prince Edward, the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and his highest honor we heard just the other day.

"We received a cable from him saying that his big Biblical candelabra, with 32 figures and scenes from the Bible, had been presented by a prominent but anonymous donor to Westminster Abbey, where it was lighted on Christmas Eve."

She laughed happily. "With my brother here, and such happy news from my parents in England, I cannot help but feel that this year will be a good one."

For Ice Skating In California

Ice skating has come to the fore as an all-year-round sport in California, and one of the strongest enthusiasts is Ann Sothern. After completing her latest role, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress resumed her "figure eights," and was glimpsed at a local rink in the latest in skating fashions. A very full skirt in black cotton velveteen allowed plenty of freedom on the ice, while the quilted flower print jacket, which buttoned snugly with carved antique silver buttons and was bound around the neck and up the front with matching black velvet, kept out any frostiness. To keep her hair intact, Miss Sothern donned a bonnet that matched her jacket and for hand warmth there were soft white angora mittens.

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Bruin Offense Back to Normalcy With Cowley Line Functioning—College Hockey

Locals Shutout Chicago While Scoring Five Times

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly there are those who disagree with club policy and league management, but no one can say the Boston Bruins do not have a good hockey team. Last night they beat Chicago Black Hawks, 5 to 0, without Eddie Shore and Capt. Dit Clapper. Shore was making his debut in New York helping Americans to beat Canadiens and Clapper is on the sidelines with an injured thumb.

Much of the greatness of the Bruins came to light under the pressure of adverse publicity and public opinion over the recent Shore episode. There were several spectators ready and willing to criticize the Bruins because they were disturbed over the club handling of Eddie Shore. One banner hung from the upper balcony reading, "We Want Shore—Why Not Trade Ross?" Caustic remarks were shouted at times.

When Jack Portland, ex-Bruin traded to Chicago for Des Smith, was announced as number 11 there were cheers and when Smith was introduced as number eight for the Bruins the reception was mingled. When poor Eddie Wiseman, who came here from Americans in the Shore deal, was announced as number seven, audible booing was heard. The little fellow, an innocent victim, shook it off and played a steady game.

Booing Wiseman

Of course the patrons were not booing Wiseman, they were voicing their objection to the fact that Shore is gone and Wiseman was simply the means of such an objection. Wiseman probably understood as much and knew that hockey fans, like most fans, are rabidly opinionated, but continued steady performances by him will soon find the fickle fan attention diverted. It was a hardship, but Wiseman never lacked courage and will soon be welded into the local machine and apart from the Shore incident.

The game was unusual in that there were no penalties and few heavy checks, both teams concentrating upon offense and employing close backchecking for defense. It was Brimsek's first shutout on local ice, his third of the season and a second against Chicage. He needed good protection in that first period which was scoreless, for the Hawks were breaking fast and doing everything but getting off good shots.

Scoring Lines

After the Bruins opened the scoring in the second period the Hawks tried to retaliate, but were fast losing both speed and power. It was the fourth game in seven days for the visitors and they were visibly wearing down. The rigid backchecking of Chicago in the first period faded and the Bruins were in on Paul Goodman, Hawk goalie, often thereafter. All the scoring was done by the Schmidt and Cowley lines. Hill and Conacher picked up three points each, Cowley, Schmidt and Bauer two each and Dumart one. Hill, Conacher, Cowley, Schmidt and Dumart scored the goals.

It was the first time that the Cowley line has hit its stride since the injury to Conacher in December . . . With the Cowley line back and operating nicely the pressure will be lifted from the "Krauts" who have carried much of the Bruin attack this season . . . Shewchuk looked like a combination of Shore and Clapper in the first period blocking some important shots of the Hawks with his body.

♪ ♪ ♪

Des Smith did not look too neat on defense, but only because he was wearing the jersey formerly worn by Jack Portland and it looked like a canvas sack . . . He will help the defense, however, for he moves catlike after the puck and incoming forwards . . . The Bruins are ready now for play-off hockey as evidenced in their backchecking . . . Rangers may have the best team and the best record for the season, but it is going to be a mammoth struggle when the two meet in the championship round.

♪ ♪ ♪

Paul Thompson, Chicago manager, is confident that his young team is coming along and only a year or two away from being very much in the contention . . . He likes Rangers as a team over the Bruins on the grounds that the New Yorkers have a young, but experienced and balanced club, and the fact that no team can lose Eddie Shore and not miss him.

♪ ♪ ♪

When asked if he thought he got the better of the deal in trading Smith to Boston for Portland he laughed and replied, "Guess Ross did" . . . he said it in such a manner that he might have meant it . . . After the game he was not downhearted and pointed out that he believed his team could have done better if it had not tired after the first period . . The Bruin dressing room looked empty with both the sizeable Clapper and Portland out . . . Smith dresses where Portland did and Wiseman has taken over the vacancy of Pettinger, which is next to Clapper . . . Bill Stewart was among the spectators as were the Providence Reds, Manager Bun Cook and Owner Lou Pieri . . . The latter told of the recent road games of the Reds in a chartered plane.

Tranavitch Named Rutgers Captain

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan 31 (AP)—Bill Tranavitch, Norwood, Mass., halfback, has been elected captain of the 1939 Rutgers University football team which lost but one game.

Tranavitch, a senior and sparkplug of the Scarlet attack for the past three seasons, was chosen last night by his teammates in an after-season election.

During the regular season, the Rutgers' coach appoints an acting captain for each game. Each senior gets the assignment at least once.

Early Start for Eli Baseball

Wide World

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Buss Burdette, '41, (left) catcher, and Joe Wood, Jr., (right) varsity pitcher, shown with Joe Wood, Sr., Yale baseball coach, as they engaged in a brief drill in the Yale Cage at the University here. The rest of the squad is to report on Feb. 5.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

University of Pittsburgh ratified agreement putting its athletics under Big Ten regulations, administered by John L. Griffith, Western Conference Commissioner.

Five Years Ago

Chalmer (Bill) Cissell, former $100,000 star infielder, released to Portland, Ore., club by Boston Red Sox.

Apps Declares In Favor With Political Aim

TORONTO (CP) — Sylvanus Apps, center-ice star of Toronto's National Hockey League club, declares that he will be conservative candidate in Brant in the Federal election March 26, "regardless of anything."

Apps, nominated last spring, said he thought he could play hockey and attend to the duties of a member of Parliament at the same time.

"Take this week for instance," he said. "This is a week that Parliament would normally be sitting. We have no game on. Perhaps, then, I could do my job at Ottawa."

The matter of practising while attending the session during the week could "all be worked out," the hockey player thought.

"We don't know what sort of a campaign it will be," Apps said, "but I do aim and plan to be in it."

He will go to Paris, his home town, to confer with Brant Conservative Association officials.

Sports Around the Hub

Ted Williams Invades Fenway Park

Long Ted Williams, in town for the fourth annual baseball writers' dinner at the Copley Plaza tomorrow evening, may be a wiser batter and more finished defensive outfielder than he was at this time last winter, but unchanged are those boyish mannerisms so familiar to his intimates. Like the grammar school youngster who has played "hooky" all winter, Teddy has done a little bit of everything since the close of the 1939 American League race. By "everything" he means outdoor sports and moving pictures.

Williams drove here from Minneapolis through the snow drifts and probably will not go West again until after the 1940 season. He blew into Fenway Park yesterday afternoon hatless, his manly chest exposed to the elements by a polo shirt and wearing one of his patented smiles. When someone asked him if he had discarded that grin at all during the winter, he answered: "I can't wipe it off. It's stuck on there."

♪ ♪ ♪

The youthful Red Sox right fielder inspected the remodeled stands at Fenway and gave them his stamp of approval. Ted figures that he will hit at least 10 more home runs here next season. The shorter distance should give the boy more confidence, a factor which plays a more important role in hitting than the average spectator realizes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Miller, tanned by Florida's sun, is also in Boston for the writers' banquet. He came by plane to Pittsburgh and from there by train. The Bees' all-star shortstop has been working out at Joe Stripp's Orlando baseball school, where he is an instructor, and reports that his ankle injury of last year is completely forgotten. Miller is not the talker Williams is, but he is just as confident of his ability and as popular with the press.

♪ ♪ ♪

Secretary John Quinn, in the absence of President Bob, announced this afternoon that Carvel Rowell and Chet Ross, outfielders, and Don French, pitcher, have signed Bee contracts for 1940. Rowell and Ross were with the Bees last season and will report at Bradenton with the early squad Feb. 15. French was purchased from Indianapolis of the American Association. Les Scarsella, first baseman, Sebastian Sisti, second base and Nick Strincevich, pitcher drafted from Newark, signed yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Assurance that Glenn Cunningham will run in the Hunter Mile at the Boston Garden one week from Saturday has been received by the B. A. A. Games committee. Gene Venzke and Blaine Rideout have also sent in their entries. Chuck Fenske, who won the mile in the recent Prout Games, is expected to join the Hunter field. Incidentally, this will probably be Cunningham's final appearance in the Hub, as the stylish Kansan has said that he will retire at the close of the current campaign.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert Diefenthaler, former University of Illinois high jumper who is now competing for the B. A. A., will jump against Dave Albritton, the one-time Ohio State ace, at the B. A. A. Games. The latter was a member of the 1936 Olympic team. A majority of the Athletes showing here one week from Saturday are keeping in shape this week end by competing at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden, New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

Overshadowed by the arrival of Des Smith and Eddie Wiseman in the Bruins' line-up last night, was the return to local action of Roy Conacher. The popular left winger slipped onto the ice almost unnoticed and proceeded to score one goal and assist in two others against the Chicago Black Hawks.

♪ ♪ ♪

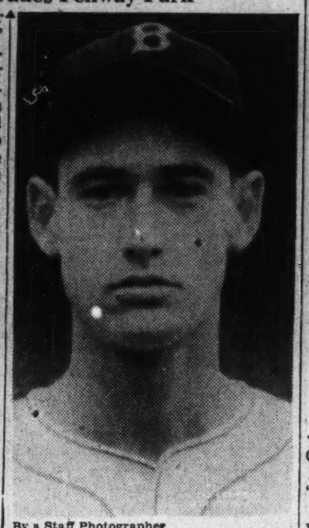
Henry McCarthy, director of athletics and basketball coach at M. I. T., announces a class B cage tournament for the evening of March 6 and the afternoons of March 8 and 9. Trophies will be awarded to the winner and runner-up.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual Rivers School ice carnival, including a hockey game, vaudeville, supper and dancing, will be held Friday afternoon and evening. Among the figure skating cast will be Joan Tozzer, national senior champion, who will do a singles number and also team with Bernard Fox in a pair exhibition.

♪ ♪ ♪

First place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League will be involved tonight as the Yale varsity quintet travels to Princeton for a meeting with the Tigers. The Bengals opened their season last Saturday by defeating Cornell. The Eli sports two triumphs and one setback.



By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams

Terrier Quintet Faces Gymnasts

Boston University resumes basketball activity at its own gymnasium Saturday night at 7 o'clock against a powerful Springfield College quintet. This game has been moved up to this early hour to enable students to see the entire basketball game and then move over to the Arena for the B. U.-Army hockey game.

The Gymnasts, with a veteran team, are out to avenge last year's defeat at the hands of the Terriers. Coach Hickox has one of the strongest teams that the Gymnasts have had in years and will start a veteran five that will have an advantage over the Terriers in height and experience.

Villanova Schedule

VILLANOVA, Pa. (AP)—A 19-game schedule for the Villanova College baseball team was announced by Coach George Jacobs, who started practice for his men this week.

The schedule (at home unless otherwise noted):

April 6, Ursinus at Collegeville; 10, Penn, Philadelphia; 12, Temple, Philadelphia; 17, Lehigh; 19, Providence; 24, Gettysburg; 26, St. John's (Brooklyn); 27, C. C. N. Y.; 30, Loyola, Baltimore. May 4, Fordham, New York; 8, Western Maryland, Westminster, Md.; 11, Williams, Williamstown, Mass.; 12, Providence, Providence, R. I.; 13, Boston College, Boston; 17, Ursinus; 18, Loyola; 20 or 21, Manhattan, New York; 22, Temple. June 8, Penn A. C.

McGill to Send Team

MONTREAL (CP) — McGill University will send an eight-man team to Hanover, N. H., next week to compete in the 30th annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival, Coach Jimmy Houghton has announced.

The team will comprise Capt. Don Tirrell, Doug Mann, Chris Mamen, Fred Moore, Bob Townsend, Harry Scott, Don Dougherty, and Pete Kertland.

Cornell Lacrosse Coach

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Ray Vanorman, All-America end at Cornell in 1908 and now assistant football coach, has been named lacrosse coach to succeed Nicholas Bawlf. Bawlf, who had coached lacrosse at Cornell for 20 years, will continue to coach soccer and hockey and develop intramural sports.

Raiders Ice High-Scoring Forward Trio

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sherbrooke	21	9	3	140	102	45
Boston*	15	8	4	83	87	40
Lachine	15	14	6	110	104	36
St. Hyacinthe	17	12	1	141	122	35
Valleyfield	13	16	5	100	116	31
Verdun	13	15	3	116	95	29
Shawinigan	12	21	1	93	126	27
Quebec	9	19	3	97	135	21

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 30

Sherbrooke 2, Valleyfield 0.
Lachine 3, Verdun 1.

One of the best forward trios in the Provincial Hockey League is due to put in an apperance at the Garden this week end when the Sherbrooke Red Raiders take to the ice to meet the Boston Olympics.

Proof of this fact is found in the league scoring race, which finds Sherbrooke's starting wave of Jack Forsey, Howie Peterson, and Hank Harris well up on the list. Forsey ranks third among the scorers with 24 goals and 33 assists; Harris is seventh with 22 goals and 24 assists; while Center Peterson stands eighth with 21 goals and 24 assists. Both Forsey and Peterson played on the same line in England last winter.

12-Game Stretch

The Raiders come to Boston following a 2-0 victory over Valleyfield Braves last night. Previous to that, they had just dropped two games following a brilliant stretch of 12 games without a loss.

Playing a prominent part in Sherbrooke's rise and maintenance of first place in the league has been their second line of Guidoo Roy, Rollie Reeves, and Paul Piche. Roy ranks just behind Peterson in the scoring list with 18 goals and 25 assists. Reeves, who appeared here two seasons ago with Valleyfield, once wore the New York Americans' uniform, while Piche has proved of value both as a forward and as a defenseman.

Savard Hopes To End Rumors Regarding Blake

MONTREAL (CP)—Ernie Savard, President of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, issued a statement to "end a lot of rumors."

He said Toe Blake, his star winger, is not for sale for cash.

"Blake is not for sale for cash," Savard said. "The only thing I would consider as an exchange for Blake would be three or four good players, you know, players of very well known ability."

He said he didn't think there would be any deal for Blake this season. In fact he didn't know of a single pending deal in the whole National Hockey League.

Conny Smythe, Manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, had offered to trade players for Blake, Savard said. "But I didn't consider the offer for two minutes. That's just the kind of an offer it was."

"I won't make a deal for Blake, unless it will mean strengthening the club as a whole, and I don't mean strengthening it financially."

Ted Lyons Signs

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have received the signed contract of Ted Lyons, veteran pitcher who jumped from Baylor University direct to the major leagues 18 years ago.

Mike Tresh, rookie catcher, also has sent in his signed contract.

Eagles in Tie With Colby; Ice Double-Header Tonight

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston College	4	0	34	11	8
Colby	4	1	32	13	8
Northeastern	3	3	25	23	6
Boston University	2	1	17	14	4
M. I. T.	2	3	17	20	4
Bowdoin	1	2	10	21	2
Middlebury	0	2	4	13	0
New Hampshire	0	4	9	21	0

Result Jan. 30

Boston College 5, Northeastern 2.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston College moved into a tie for first place with Colby in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League standing yesterday by defeating Northeastern 5-2 at the Arena. By their victory, the Eagles made a clean sweep of their annual two-game series with the Huskies, as they won the first contest, 11-3.

The game last night was much closer than was expected, and fully as rough as these B. C.-N. U. battles have come to be. Everyone from the Arena doorman to the Northeastern water boy admitted before game time that the Eagles were the better team, and afterwards felt that the Huskies had done well to keep the score down.

As a matter of fact, Northeastern barely missed tying the game up in the second period. When the red-clad players came back from the dressing room, Johnny Chipman proceeded to solo down the ice to register at 2m. 16s., making the score 4-2 in B. C.'s favor. A few minutes later, the Eagles were twice caught in Northeastern's territory, and only the inexperience of the intown boys prevented them from connecting with what appeared like sure set-ups.

The game began on what hardly could be termed the right foot. Walter Cuenin's goal at 4:27 of the first period was protested vigorously by the Northeastern goalie and the whole Husky squad and led to a peculiar development involving the officials. Referee Jim Mulrey maintained he was on top of the play and saw the goal scored legally. Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern asked him to ask the goal judge, who happened to be from Northeastern, how the tally was made. Mulrey skated back and told Gallagher that the goal judge said the puck was kicked in. It seems that if he had seen the play, Mulrey had no need to ask the goal judge, or that if he asked the judge only to appease Gallagher, he should not have made public what was said.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Eagles can move into undisputed possession of first place in the league race Friday when they face New Hampshire at Durham. The Wildcats have yet to register their first league victory.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tonight at the Garden a hockey doubleheader will take place between the Junior Olympics and the Lighams Hockey Club of Worcester, and the Rangers and Springfield Braves. The latter contest will count in the New England Amateur League standing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dave Walsh of Dartmouth, who impressed last Sunday in his first game with the Senior Olympics; Garnet Isola, who did the same two week ends ago in Canada; and Jim Roberts, who played defense occasionally for the same club last year, are scheduled to play for the Rangers tonight. They should add strength to a team that Coach Hans Weinberger says is "woefully weak in passing."

♪ ♪ ♪

Russ Martin of New Hampshire, who played with the Olympics last year, is now starring for the Lighams Club. Another familiar face will be recognized in Forest Mather, who teamed at Dartmouth with Dick Lewis. The Worcester club, incidentally, has played 14 games this winter without a defeat to mar the record.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although nothing has yet been settled, it is not improbable that Coach Hago Harrington will bring up another Junior for the games with Sherbrooke this week end. If he should, Ernie Garron would most likely get the call. Ernie is a hard worker, and a good scorer once he gets in close. Against Providence Scarlets last week, Ernie, along with Tom Sena, turned in three goals.

Connie Mack Talks About Historic 1929 World Series

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP) — Connie Mack's 1929 Athletics, who set a World Series scoring record, came within half an inning of going down in baseball history as just nine old men on a bench. Connie came that close to yanking the whole team in the fourth game and sending in his youngsters.

The venerable Mr. Mack told the inside story of that game at the first annual banquet of the Connecticut Sports Writers Alliance here recently.

Given Gold Keys

It was quite an affair, the dinner at which four men, including Mr. Mack, who have or have had some connection with Connecticut sports were presented gold keys in token of esteem.

In fact, the scribes were rather dazed by the way in which the event snowballed into a party which all but engulfed them in its magnitude, but they went about puffed up like pigeons over their scoop in landing Mr. Mack and Bobby Jones for the same program.

Bobby was honored for his exhibitions in the state in behalf of the Liberty Loan drive in 1917. The others to receive keys were Edward J. Reilly, Sr., Bridgeport Central High School coach whose football and basketball teams should be investigated as a championship monopoly, and Herbert Sedgwick, who has been writing sports in the state since the war of 1812, more or less.

Old Home Week

As for Mr. Mack, it was old home week. He was back with the folks. On his left sat Albert Boardman, who gave Mr. Mack his start in pro baseball at Meriden, Conn.

Mr. Mack opened the floodgates of memory and his more than 500 listeners sat in enthralled silence as he recounted the highlights of his career since the day in 1884 when Mr. Boardman's Meriden club took him on as a catcher.

His memory for details—bits of conversation, situations—is phenomenal. He will not just tell you what a certain batter did on a certain occasion; he will tell you how many balls and strikes he had on him when he did it.

For instance, in commenting on the starting of Howard Ehmke in the first game of the 1929 series, he recalls that one of his stars, seeing Ehmke warming up, asked him if Ehmke would pitch.

Ehmke Pitched

"I said: 'Yes, don't you like it?'" Mr. Mack relates, "and he said: 'Yes, if you do.' The star said that, but I knew if he had his way he wouldn't have let Ehmke near the park."

Getting back to the near-benching of his team, Mr. Mack says:

"We were eight runs behind going into the last of the seventh of the fourth game, and as my team came off the field after the Cubs' half of the inning I made up my mind that that was the last time those players would be walking off the field that day. I determined to send a team of youngsters into the field at the start of the eighth, so that in later years they could say they had played in a World Series.

"But Al Simmons started our half of the inning with a home run. Then Foxx singled, Miller singled, Dykes singled off Root's glove. . . ."

Connie went on to explain every play of that torrid inning in detail. That was the inning the Mackmen scored 10 runs to win, 10 to 8.

"That wasn't the best series ever played from a baseball standpoint," he says, "but to me it was the greatest from a standpoint of thrills."

Pirates Install Lights

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have announced Forbes Field here will be equipped for night baseball and that seven night games will be played in 1940.

Forbes Field will be the seventh of the major league parks to be illuminated. Others are the Polo Grounds in New York, Shibe Park in Philadelphia, Comiskey Park in Chicago, Cleveland's park, Cincinnati's Crosley Field, and Brooklyn's Ebbets Field.

Sarah Was Runner-Up

Wide World

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Ruth Mary Hardwick (right) of England, winner of the women's singles in the South Florida tennis championship matches, and the runner-up, whom Miss Hardwick defeated in the final match Jan. 28, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass.

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WMS-1

Figure of Cunningham Looms Above the Field—Northwest Beckons Winter Athletes

Track Season Marked With Upsets and Disappointments

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This has been a season of disappointments and surprises for the track and field crowd. First of all, the athletes were looking ahead to the Olympic Games. The 1940 contests were to have been staged at Helsinki, where the enthusiastic Finns had erected a modern stadium at great expense. But when the Russians began using the white walls of the stadium for target practice, the Games were postponed indefinitely.

To the Finns, the disappointment of this unexpected turn of events knows no bounds. For years Finnish athletes have stood out in Olympic competition. Finland has produced more great track and field stars than any other country approximating her size. For years she had waited for the opportunity to be Olympic host and entertain the athletes of the world at these celebrated contests.

Olympics Forgotten

But now the Olympics are practically forgotten. There is no telling when they will be staged again. A proposal has been made to hold them in 1941, although such a plan has not yet gained headway.

Here in America, an uncommonly large number of upsets on the indoor boards have had a tendency to make fans forget the Olympic situation abroad. The paying customers are not protesting, of course. The upset is always welcome in sports. It adds new thrills and prevents the picture from getting monotonous.

The figure of Glenn Cunningham looms above the field when upsets are discussed. The Kansan, apparently, has passed the period where a victory is considered a surprise. He has, however, reached the time when a defeat goes down as an upset. Glenn was the mile king for so long it was difficult to vision anyone else setting the pace.

Upset for Venzke

At the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet in Boston several weeks back, an inspired Gene Venzke came out of nowhere to beat the great Kansan over the one-mile route. Chuck Fenske, Archie San Romani, and Blaine Rideout were considered threats to Cunningham's crown. But as the runners went to the mark at the Boston Garden that evening, not even the most optimistic observer thought Venzke would win.

Two weeks later, on the same Boston Garden boards, Fenske stepped out and beat Cunningham with a 4m. 10.3s. mile in the Prout Memorial Games. In finishing second, the Kansan ran 4m. 11s. flat. That same night, little Gregory Rice, formerly of Notre Dame, toured the two-mile course in 9m. 1.7s. to upset Don Lash. By this performance, the best of his young career on the indoor boards, Greg ended Lash's monopoly in the Hub.

Clapp Dethroned

In other Boston invitation events, Ken Clapp was dethroned as V. F. W. sprint king. Eulace Peacock, a veteran, came back last Saturday to top the Prout dash field. A newcomer, Larry O'Connor of the University of Toronto, captured the Prout 45-yard high hurdles in a classy field. At Brooklyn last Saturday, Sanford Goldberg ran a 2m. 14.8s. 1,000-yard special, for a new Metropolitan A. A. U. record. In this race he upset Gene Venzke, who was smiled upon as the favorite because of his surprise victory over Cunningham at Boston.

Of the so-called upsets viewed in Boston, the ones managed by Gregory Rice and Chuck Fenske figure to be the most lasting. Despite that one spurt by Venzke, Fenske is the logical successor to the crown worn by Cunningham. In fact, Chuck looked so good last Saturday in the Hub, critics believe that he will crack the existing mile record for this city when he returns for the annual B. A. A. Games Feb. 10. Cunningham holds the present standard at 4m. 10s., and established it during the B. A. A. carnival of 1938.

Another mild upset came in the recent Prout meet. Wayne Rideout, always troublesome on the boards, out-sprinted champion John Borican to win the Bishop Cheverus 1,000-yard special in 2m. 13.9s.

Still Seeking His Autograph

By a Staff Photographer
Glenn Cunningham may not be winning the featured indoor mile runs with the regularity of past seasons, but he has lost none of his popularity with the autograph seekers.

Shore Sparks Americans To Home Victory

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	4	7	99	47	47
Boston	20	8	4	103	66	44
Toronto	17	12	4	89	71	38
Chicago	13	15	3	67	88	27
Detroit	9	16	5	51	76	23
Americans	10	21	2	68	95	22
Canadiens	8	20	3	63	94	19

Results Jan. 30
Boston 5, Chicago 0.
Americans 4, Canadiens 1.

By the Associated Press

If they could turn back the calendar, say nine or 10 years, the New York Americans would have a "million dollar" hockey club that probably would be favorite to win the Stanley Cup.

As it is, with their defense already showing signs of improvement since Eddie Shore joined the club, they stand a pretty good chance of beating out the Montreal Canadiens for the last play-off spot in the National League standings.

They beat the Canadiens, 4—1, last night to increase their margin to three points over the cellar dwellers. The only other game on the league program saw Boston's Bruins overwhelm the fourth-place Chicago Black Hawks, 5—0, and reduce the New York Rangers' first-place margin to three points

First Appearance

The feature, of course, was Shore's first appearance in an American uniform after 13 seasons with Boston. He had played two tough minor league games last week-end and still needed more work to get into top shape, but he looked like just what the Amerks needed. Eddie didn't do much rushing, but he started the play that brought the first New York score, rallied the defense into a solid unit in front of Goalie Earl Robertson and shouted valuable directions to the forwards.

All that went to emphasize what a great team the Amerks would be, if it weren't for age. A decade ago, Shore was nearly reaching his peak. That was the season Boston lost only five games of 44 and set all kinds of scoring records. Shore, rushing sensationally from his defense post, scored 12 goals and 19 assists. He also spent 105 minutes in the penalty box.

"Kid Line"

That also was the season Chuck Conacher and Harvey Jackson, now with the Amerks, broke into the big league with Joe Primeau as Toronto's "kid line." Big Ness Stewart and Hooley Smith (he was Shore's defense mate last night) scored 60 goals between them on the famous 3-S line of the Montreal Maroons. Johnny Sorrell and Art Chapman didn't win regular big-league jobs until the next season, and Lorne Carr and Tommy Anderson didn't turn pro until the 1930-31 campaign. Also in that 1929-30 season, Manager Red Dutton was some 'punkins' himself as a defenseman with the rough and tough Montreal Maroons. Only about a half dozen others have remained in the league since then, and three—Marty Barry, George Mantha and Al Mondou—played for Montreal last night.

Armstrong Stars

The veterans were right in there firing for the Amerks. Sorrell scored the first goal and assisted Buzz Boll on the second. Jackson made No. 3 with Chapman and Carr assisting. Finally the "kid" of the team, Murray Armstrong, made a fine solo for the last goal and his third point of the game. Bill Summerhill made the Canadiens' tally.

Boston's victory marked the Bruins' 15th consecutive game against Chicago without a defeat. It was a penaltyless affair, not very exciting and marked by the first Boston appearances of Eddie Wiseman, received from the Amerks for Shore, and Des Smith, for whom the Bruins traded Jack Portland to Chicago. Mel Hill led the attack with a goal and two assists as the Bruins drove in three goals in the second period and two in the third.

Mt. Baker Scene This Year Of National Ski Events

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Majestic Mount Baker, long one of the scenic wonders of the Northwest, is at last coming into its own as a skiing center.

The conical shaped mountain near Bellingham in the northwest section of the State has been honored by being chosen as the site for one half of the National four-way ski championships, to be held the latter part of March.

Skiing conditions on Mount Baker rank with the best in the Nation, but because of its distance from the population centers of Seattle and Tacoma, its popularity growth has been slow.

Downhill Racing

On Wednesday, March 27, the National championships will open with the downhill racing at Baker. The following day slalom competition will be held. Then the assembled skiers from all over the Nation will travel to Summit, Snoqualmie Pass, for the cross-country racing on March 30. The championships will end with a jumping tournament March 31 at Snoqualmie Ski Bowl.

So the honors are being divided, giving visiting athletes an opportunity to visit more of the scenic Northwest.

* * *

Skiing continues its remarkable growth in the Northwest, with young people of high school age now taking up the sport in full force.

The sixth annual Northwest prep ski tournament was held last week end at Summit, and more than one hundred boys and girls competed. Ten high schools, nine of them from Seattle, entered teams in a tournament that has gained momentum every year.

In 1935, Hans Otto Giese "fathered" the tournament, and with the help of other skiers, made arrangements for the first meet. Since then, the high school students have done all the work themselves, and have a joint ski council that supervises things.

Adding to the youth skiing movement, a local newspaper promotes a free ski school every Saturday at Snoqualmie Ski bowl. Here high school youngsters can get free instruction under competent supervision.

Assured of Champions

With early training and competition like this, the Northwest is assured of champions for the future.

* * *

After a slow start, the University of Oregon basketball machine is beginning to roll, with its objective another national championship.

Led by lanky John Dick, only remaining regular from the 1939 National champions, the Webfoots crushed Hec Edmundson's inexperienced but improving Washington Huskies in a two-game series at Eugene.

Dick scored 42 points in the series, running his season total to 93 points in seven games. The double win gave Oregon three out of four wins from Washington in their 1940 play, and seven out of eight for the past two years.

Minus the services of their scoring ace, Harry Nelson, the Huskies nevertheless gave the Webfoots good competition. Oregon won the opening game 53-44, but Washington came back the second night to build up an early 24-9 lead. Then Dick started his scoring antics, and the Webfoots gradually closed the gap and forged ahead.

The tall Oregon center uses a pivot-and-push shot from near the foul line that is almost unstoppable. With his back to the basket, Dick pivots and jumps high in the air, turning to push the ball toward the objective—and on too many occasions to suit the opposition, he is successful.

Despite Oregon's success against the Huskies, Coach Howard Hobson's quintet must topple their rivals from Oregon State, and the Washington State Cougars, before laying any claim to a title.

* * *

Oregon State and Washington engaged in three-sport competition last week end, with the Huskies winning in two events, and the Beavers in one. Washington's swimmers won a 55-18 victory at Corvallis. The Husky fencers gained compensation for last year's defeat by trouncing the Orange foilmen 7-2, but the Oregon State wrestling team was too good for Washington, winning 17-13.

* * *

Sideline Banter: Ernie Steele, the elusive Washington halfback, is turning out for track now. In high school, Steel jumped past the 23-foot mark. . . . Here's an oddity. South Kitsap high of Port Orchard was scheduled to play a basketball game against Bainbridge high. The Kitsap team chartered a boat to take them to their destination. But en route a sudden wind came up and the swells were so high the boat couldn't land. So back to Port Orchard went the disappointed cagers, without playing their game.

Bob Cahn

Miss Berg Faces Louise Suggs In Miami Biltmore

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis and other favorites faced a busy day today in the Miami Biltmore women's golf tournament.

Two 18-hole rounds were on the program.

Miss Berg, returning to competition after a seven-month layoff, was matched with Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., in the morning round. She fired a four-under-women's-par to defeat Mrs. Richard E. Jarrett of Philadelphia, 9 and 8, in yesterday's opening round.

National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, who shot four under par to dispose of Mrs. George E. Wilcox, Jr., of Miami, 6 and 4, faced Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, firing a five under par to eliminate Mrs. H. D. Sterrett of Hutchison, Kan., faced Ellamae Williams of Winnetka, Ill.

Medalist Grace Amory of Palm Beach moved against Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., met Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C.

Corcoran Lists Twelve Tourneys For Pro Golfers

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (AP)—Twelve more tournaments, with prize money totaling $56,000, remain on the winter program of the Professional Golfers Association.

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager, issued the complete schedule as follows:

Feb. 3-4—Phoenix, Ariz., $3,000.
Feb. 8-11—Texas open, San Antonio, $5,000.
Feb. 16-18—Western open, Houston, $5,000
Feb. 22-25—New Orleans open, $10,000
Feb. 28-29—St. Petersburg, Fla., open, $3,000.
March 3-6—Miami Biltmore four-ball $5,000.
March 10-11—Thomasville, Ga., open, $3,000.
March 13-17—St. Augustine, Fla., pro-amateur, $3,000.
March 19-21—North and South, Pinehurst, N. C., $4,000.
March 23-25—Greater Greensboro, N. C., open, $5,000.
March 28-31 — Asheville, N. C., open, $5,000
April 4-7—Masters' Tournament, Augusta, Ga., $5,000

Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30
River Vale 4, Port Colborne (Ontario) 2
Washington 6, Atlantic City 5.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30
St. Nicholas 6, Princeton 2.
Boston College 5, Northeastern 2.

Dr. Sproul Supports 'Czar'

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 31 (AP)—While President T. W. MacQuarrie of San Jose State College criticized the Pacific Coast Conference's new football reform program as a "delusion," Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, pledged his support to the clean-up yesterday.

MacQuarrie, writing in his own column in the Spartan Daily, student newspaper of San Jose State, said that "anyone who has the intelligence of the average citizen can see for himself that no man can work his way through college, do acceptable college work, and play football at the same time."

Undefeated

San Jose State, an independent, announced frankly in 1935 that it was giving its athletes board and room, with the proviso that they use for studying the time they ordinarily would have to devote to employment to earn their livelihood.

San Jose was undefeated last football season.

Dr. Sproul, addressing 9,000 university students, pledged his support of the conference's new football "czar," and at the same time accused some member schools of "gross dishonesty and hypocrisy" in their athletic policies.

Abused Code

Introducing Edwin N. Atherton, recently appointed Conference Commissioner of Athletics, to 9,000 students, Dr. Sproul declared that ". . . many of the colleges in the conference have abused the normal, decent code of athletic competition. There has been gross dishonesty and hypocrisy in the athletic program."

He closed his extemporaneous address by adding significantly:

"This commissionership, as now held by Mr. Atherton, will not be abandoned if I can help it."

Atherton told the students the conference schools, which he investigated over a two-year period, were no worse than elsewhere, but asserted "it should be made plain that no one institution in the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference was found to be blameless."

Basketball Coach Registers 1,000th Victory on Court

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—Ernest Blood, under whose 43 years' coaching sway came many basketball greats including the Passaic, N. J., "wonder" teams of the '20s, registered his 1,000th victory last night.

Blood's most recent pupils, St. Benedict's prep of Newark, nosed out St. Peter's High School, 23-22, and thereby gave the mentor No. 1,000 against 97 defeats.

The Passaic resident, whose coaching career has been almost as long as the game, could not see "anything to get excited about." He said "I am just doing my work."

Blood-coached scholastic teams won 562 and lost 61; collegiate squads won 128 and lost 12; and Y. M. C. A. fives won 310 and lost 24.

While at Passaic from 1915 to 1925 his teams won 200 games and lost but one, and in his last years they began their historic drive that went 159 games before defeat. Blood left Passaic for the Army before the string was snapped. His West Point record was 16 and 2.

Many of Blood's high and prep school stars went on to greater heights in collegiate circles, but the "professor" preferred not to name an all-time "great."

Probably the best known of Blood's proteges was Bobby "Thousand Points" Thompson, a forward on the early "wonder" teams. Thompson, who scored 1,000 points in one season, matriculated at Syracuse University, but was forced to give up the court game.

Other teams Blood coached were Potsdam (N. Y.) High School, where he had 72 victories to two defeats, and at Clarkson University where the count was 40 to 5. His other posts were with Y. M. C. A.'s in Somerville, Mass., Rutland, Vt., Nashua, N. H., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Griffith Releases Figures Regarding Big Ten Athletes

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Commissioner John L. Griffith apparently is a little weary of all this loose talk about paid athletes inside and outside of the Western Conference.

He did his bit yesterday toward clearing up the situation in his own circuit by giving out figures which showed conference athletes collected $300,000 the last two school years in scholarships and payment for odd jobs.

Basic Principle

In giving out these illuminating figures, Griffith said he recognized "there was probably nothing in intercollegiate athletics so much discussed or with more misconceptions than the nature and propriety of financial assistance to athletes." He pointed out the basic principle of the Big Ten in regard to aiding athletes is that the athlete is entitled to every "consideration which might be accorded a non-athlete by the university, but no more."

In 1937-38, Big Ten schools awarded athletes scholarships worth $45,678.50, loaned them $34,515.75, and paid them $92,663.66 for campus jobs but "only for services rendered and at a rate of pay corresponding to jobs for non-athletes."

In 1938-39 the athletes received $46,440.34 in scholarships, $33,541.26 in loans, and $114,512.69 for employment. Exclusive of the loans, which must be paid back, the athletes drew down $299,305.19 for the two years.

Chicago, which no longer has a football team but supports a larger-than-average minor sports program, led in the amount of aid both years—$41,393.40 two years ago and $34,550.50 last year. Northwestern was second in this respect.

Ohio State at Bottom

The figures disclosed that the two schools which have either won or been serious contenders for the football championship in recent years—Ohio State and Minnesota—were at the bottom of the list in aiding players. Minnesota's assistance to athletes for both years amounted to only $12,857.68. Ohio State's two-year total was $13,425.38.

Publication of these figures recalled President Robert M. Hutchins' recent speech before his Chicago student body in which he said football was not worthwhile unless the team was a winner, that you couldn't have a winner without subsidization, and that under Big Ten rules there could be no such thing as "legitimate" subsidization.

A University of Chicago spokesman explained last night that 30 per cent of the student body has scholarships and that if any of these go out for a major or minor sports team they are classed as an "athlete."

Sport Shorts

By Bill Boni

NEW YORK (AP)—Possibly because there will be no Davis Cup berth to shoot for and he therefore can gamble on a poor performance, Bobby Riggs of Chicago, the Nation's No. 1 tennis player, is expected to grace the national indoor championship with his presence in February.

It's rare indeed when the Seventh Regiment Armory courts can lure a single one of the country's top 10. For this year's tourney, which starts Feb. 22, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association not only is looking forward to receiving Riggs' entry, but already has definite commitments from Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, the country's No. 3 man; Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., No. 6, and Henry Prusoff of Seattle, No. 10.

* * *

In spite of the war in Europe, the championships also are likely to have an unusual bit of international flavor. Charles Edgar Hare, Britain's big blond southpaw Davis Cupper, is expected to try for the men's title, while Ruth Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott, of last year's British Wightman Cup team, are tentative entries in the women's division. All are playing in Florida at present.

McNeill will be bidding for his second leg on the men's singles trophy. Wayne Sabin won last year.

* * *

Sanford (the flying fireman) Goldberg made such a fine showing in beating Gene Venzke for the "Met" 1,000-yard championship that he has accepted an invitation to run in the Millrose 600 Feb. 3 at Madison Square Garden.

The popular athlete originally had been booked for the 880. He chose the shorter race because it is one of the outstanding fixtures of each indoor season. With him in the hand-picked field will be Wes Wallace of Fordham, 1939 winner; Jim Herbert of New York U., who won two years ago; Bill Fritz of Canada and Charlie Beetham. Whether or not Beetham starts depends on the action of the Metropolitan A. A. U.'s registration committee at its meeting Jan. 31.

* * *

Maddy Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis., who won the National women's speed-skating championship Sunday at La Crosse, Wis., will defend another title this week end at Schenectady, N. Y. The Mid-Western Girl, who has announced this is her last year of competition, will go after her second straight victory in the North American championships.

* * *

Frank Strafaci, who has switched from selling automobiles to selling insurance, has an almost grim resolve to win the National amateur golf title this summer. Frankie plans to steer clear of too many invitation tournament junkets, but will make at least one exception when he plays in the Club Champions' Championship Feb. 12-17 at St. Augustine, Fla.

National Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 30
Detroit Eagles 43, Oshkosh 30.

Some of the World's Lowest Golf Rounds

George Duncan shot 56 on Oxenfels course in Switzerland.

Billy Burke shot 62 on No. 1 Belleair, Fla.

Denny Shute shot 63 on Palma Ceia, Tampa.

Walter Hagen shot 63 on No. 1 Belleair, Fla.

J. L. Black shot 58 on Claremont, Calif.

Johnny Revolta shot 61 on Swan Lake, Wis.

Norman Quigley shot 58 on Windermere in England.

Ky Laffoon shot 60 on Schifferdecker, Mo.

Orville White shot 60 on Overton Park, Tenn.

Phil Taylor shot 61 on Oak Bay, Victoria.

Dewey Longworth shot 62 on Claremont, Calif.

Joe Turnesa shot 62 on Nassau, Bahamas.

Ben Richter shot 58 on Catalina.

Sam King shot 63 on Brighton course in England.

Wiffy Cox shot 58 on Dyker Beach.

Harold McSpaden shot 59 on San Antonio.

N. S. W. Regains Shield

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (CP)—New South Wales regained the Sheffield Shield, lost to South Australia last year, defeating Victoria by 177 runs Jan. 30. The shield is Australia's premier cricket trophy.

In a high scoring game New South Wales compiled totals of 309 and 492 runs for five wickets, declared, Victoria replying with 298 and 326.

A. L. Hassett made a great effort to rally the Victorians by scoring 122 runs in each innings. In the first he hit 16 fours and in the second got the ball to the ropes 13 times. Sidney Barnes turned in 135 not out for the winning team and Stanley McCabe, Australian vice-captain, 114.

Browns Get Judnich

NEW YORK (AP)—Outfielder Walter Judnich of the Newark Bears of the International League, has been sold by the New York Yankees to the St. Louis Browns for an unannounced sum. The Newark team is a Yankee farm.

He went South with the Yankees last spring, before being farmed out to Newark.

Browns Trade Sullivan

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—A straight trade of Billy Sullivan to the Detroit Tigers for Pitcher George (Slick) Coffman is announced by the St. Louis Browns.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Baylor 68, Texas A. & M. 36.
Oregon State 49, Washington 32.
Duke 45, Maryland 37.
Loyola (New Orleans) 31, La. College 27.
Butler 61, Franklin 43.
Cincinnati 48, Akron 31.
Arkansas T. 37, Henderson T. 26.
Abilene Christian 35, Howard Payne 27.
Texas Mines 62, Ariz. St. (Flagstaff) 32.
Missouri Valley 28, Central (Mo.) 26.
E. Oregon Normal 49, Lewiston Norm. 29.
St. Benedict's 50, Rockhurst 18.
Hebron 50, Nebraska Central 24.
Rider 61, Geneva 49.
Kirksville (Mo.) T. 35, Kirksville 28.
New Mexico Mines 44, New Mexico T. 33.
Bethel (Kan.) 30, College of Emporia 27.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 23, Warrensburg T. 21.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 30, Winona T. 23.
St. Olaf 48, Gustavus Adolphus 34.
Indiana Teachers 44, Slippery Rock 41.
Concord 66, Emery-Henry 41.
Fairmont (W. Va.) T. 37, California (Pa.) Teachers 41.
Hastings 49, Midland 42.
Western Illinois T. 46, Illinois College 30.
York 39, Doane 33.
Manchester 51, Western (Mich.) 49.
Miami (Ohio) 43, Earlham 38.
Carbondale (Ill.) T. 38, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 25.
Loras 28, St. Ambrose 27.
Erskine 38, Stetson 25.
Iowa Wesleyan 53, Central (Ia.) 47.
Olivet 40, Tri-State (Angola, Ind.) 38.
Bowling Green 34, Mt. Union 29.
Davis-Elkins 67, Bethany (W. Va.) 35.
Wake Forest 42, North Carolina 36.
Otterbein 41, Wittenberg 35.
Roanoke 47, Bridgewater 34.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30

National League
New York Americans 4, Montreal 1.
Boston 5, Chicago 0.

International-American League
Springfield 7, Pittsburgh 1.
New Haven 2, Cleveland 1.

American Association
Tulsa 6, St. Paul 5.
Wichita 5, Minneapolis 3.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 30
Princeton 24, Rutgers 8.
Princeton JV 28, Rutgers JV 18.

Food for 1940

If you could stock up on groceries just once a year, you would need to order a *ton of food for *each person* in your family! Even though you buy in small quantities from day to day, your annual expenditure for "tons of food" counts up and requires good management. The values offered throughout the year by grocers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor will help you to plan your food budget for 1940 economically.**

(*Each person consumes approximately a ton of groceries annually. Statistics from The Progressive Grocer.)

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The Home Forum

Landlord and Tenant

RELATIONS WITH a landlord are traditionally difficult, but there are brilliant exceptions; and mine are so unusually happy that they seem worth the recording.

This house, which I have called "By a Fig Tree," was built about forty years ago when the old Sheik was in the prime of life. There were then few houses outside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem, so it must have seemed a bold step to plant his home a mile away and without a high retaining wall. But the Sheik, who spent his days with a hundred others in the service of the Mosque of Omar, desired a garden and fruit trees. The passion that we share for these things has been our chief bond.

* * *

It was an Arab house of the old style that he built for himself, with walls a yard thick and beautifully arched windows and doors. The doors themselves are like those of a prison, with long iron hooks and loops and keys so large and heavy that they could never be lost. The harem, or women's quarters, had to be well guarded. There are two large bedrooms with rounded alcoves, intended to contain mattresses and bedding by day. So it is clear the Sheik expected that he and his descendants would always inhabit it. But the advent of the British, during the Great War, brought vast changes into the lives of the Arabs of Palestine. High prices were paid for existing houses and countless new ones were built to suit British needs. The Sheik's house was realized to be a little masterpiece of its kind; and he was tempted, after having lived there for ten years, to move back into the Old City with his growing family and to take British tenants.

I had known the house in various hands; and had often been invited to supper in the courtyard, with a silver moon above and the flowers glimmering in faint masses around. That I should ever live there myself had not once crossed my mind. Then one evening, at a party, Mr. and Mrs. D. confided to me that they were leaving the house for a larger one and suggested that I should be the right sort of inhabitant. Other people were already applying, some of them with more to spend than I had, but certainly none of them can have loved the house better. And that was the line I took when, soon after dawn the following morning, I ran down David Street in the Old City, with an Arab policeman, who was to act as interpreter, following hard at my heels. That was during the recent disturbances; but the Arab shopkeepers seemed quite pleased to see us both, and so did the fierce-looking doorkeeper, as I entered the great entrance doors of the Mosque of Omar in search of my future landlord.

* * *

He was sitting in a small square building at the top of a flight of steps, with the stately dome of Saladin towering overhead. I liked his dignified old face as he sat on a divan, in his turban and long robes, with a group of British police round him. Though he was there for religious reasons, and they to prevent sniping from the mosque, they all seemed to be on remarkably good terms; and the police, all of whom learn to speak some Arabic, were interested spectators and even played an active part from time to time in our dealings. I took a bold line, and one to which Arabs are by no means accustomed. Instead of saying through my interpreter: "You have an ugly house with a roof that leaks, but I might think of being your tenant if you would reduce the rent," I said: "My Uncle, I know your house well and love it and, though I have not very much money, I will look after it properly." This acted like magic, for he accepted me with joy and reduced the rent into the bargain.

We have been on the best of terms throughout. From time to time, I remember to send him a little gift. When I was in Devon this summer, for example, I bought him a small leather notecase with the arms of Teignmouth upon it; and I said, as I presented it, that I hoped it would always be full in the coming year. He, on his part, has given me an iron gate for the garden and has had the kitchen floor re-tiled. His henchmen are even now engaged in making me a little covered way across the courtyard to the bathroom.

* * *

That courtyard is a wonderful place. In the center towers a single cypress, springing from a kind of altar of stone filled with earth. Flowers bloom there all the year round, but in spring and summer the whole place is one mass of bloom. There are honeysuckle vines and jasmine; heliotrope, snapdragons, and freesias; bougainvillea, plumbago and pelargoniums, roses, carnations, cyclamens, and nasturtiums. Most abundant of all are the red, white, orange, purple, and pink geraniums, which climb and sprawl everywhere. It is riches to have so many flowers to cut and give away, and I am able to make endless cuttings for those who have gardens of their own.

Under the courtyard, there is a vast cistern into which the rain water runs from the roof. This cistern has never been known to be dry, and is a great blessing in a place where one pays large sums for water from the municipality. It is pleasant work to pump it into pail or watering can. Outside the courtyard lies the garden proper. There the Sheik planted three cypresses, now throwing long shadows to the farthest wall; not to mention fig trees and pear trees, olives and an apricot. Some smaller fruit trees, including a plum and a pomegranate, are too young as yet to bear fruit; but he loves to wander in and inspect their growth, and my Jewish housekeeper has instructions to provide Arab coffee whenever he appears. He is really grateful that his young trees are watered during the hot weather. That is where I score over my predecessor, who was also an Englishwoman and who spoke Arabic as I can never hope to do, but her work took her out of Jerusalem occasionally for four days at a time. At such times, her Arab servant went to relatives in the Old City; and then, if it was summer time, the whole garden shrivelled in the heat and the young trees perished. But I am delighted that more young trees should be planted, for there is plenty of space.

* * *

Orange trees are to come and hang their golden globes in my garden. I have even extracted the promise that the head gardener of the mosque should come out and show me how to take cuttings of the fig trees, which bear the most delicious fruit. That last request quite won the old gentleman's heart; and he now assures me, with true Arab courtesy, that he considers me to be a member of his own family.

CLARISSA JANIE GRAVES

Song to the Willow

"When will the bluebird come again, Willow,
The gay little bluebird with rose-touched breast?
Will it be when the gray goose turns again north
and the slender birches lean to the south,
or not till the crocus peeps at the stars
and the new calves caper down from the hill?"

"Not till the daffodil mints her gold
And April is spending her silver coin,
not until then will the bluebird come,
not until then!"

"Oh, when will the cuckoo chime again, Willow,
The cuckoo so silent the white winter through?
Will it be when the great frogs tune their fiddles
and the sap flows red in reed and rush,
or not till the alder has flaunted her tassels
and the pear tree blooms in the fog by the sea?"

"When the wee rabbits dance in the moonlight shadows
and the lone dove mourns within the hedge row,
then will the cuckoo be chiming again,
then will the cuckoo be chiming."

MABEL FETT MILLER

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The "Battle of Flowers" In Bucharest

THE MONTH OF JUNE was generally decided upon for the "Battle of Flowers," an event which always took place at the Chaussée, this popular drive lending itself much better to such purposes than any other of the places of public resort. The "Battle of Flowers" was arranged by the ladies of Bucharest society, the proceeds being devoted to some charitable purpose — "La Crèche" (the foundling hospital) or some similar institution. If the day were fine the Chaussée presented a very animated appearance from an early hour in the afternoon, all the economical souls going as early as possible in order to take possession of the numerous benches along the route, and thus avoid the expense of a chair.

The Chaussée is situated at the end of the town and is something similar to the Prater in Vienna, but on a much smaller scale. There is a broad carriage way, planted on both sides with beautiful lime trees, extending for miles, till it finally ends in the open country. At each side of this broad way is a walk for pedestrians, well furnished with seats, and at the right is also a pathway for riders. The Chaussée, it may be imagined, is very gay when, added to its natural beauties, it is tastefully decorated with pretty devices here and there, and the national colours of Roumania.

Let me briefly describe the last battle I was present at a year or two ago.

In the booths at the entrance pretty girls were stationed to whom we willingly paid the entrance fee of one franc. . . . Bands were stationed at regular intervals along the route, enlivening the proceedings with their strains. As the gaily decorated carriages began to arrive, the excitement grew. There was lavish admiration for the first on the scene, but as carriage after carriage rolled by, one prettier than the other, we could only gaze and gaze and admire. I remember that Mme. C.'s carriage, decorated with great bouquets of white marguerites and scarlet poppies, scored a great success on this occasion. Then the officers' brake appeared, not only decorated with flowers, but containing a bevy of pretty young girls, each one wearing a very effective crimson head-dress made of paper. There followed a peasant ox-waggon decorated in true country fashion with a canopy of foliage and bunches of field flowers. Here again life interest was given to the picture by a pretty group of young girls all dressed in Roumanian costume. Here and there a rider with a decorated saddle, or a cyclist with some fantastic floral display, excited some applause, but the admiration was universal when Princess Marie (as she then was) arrived in her carriage splendidly adorned with roses of all colours. Princess Elizabeth, who drove her smart little dogcart, also came in for a liberal and well-deserved share of admiration. She and her perfect little equipage made a charming picture.

Now the battle began in real earnest. As the two lines of carriages passed and repassed each other, the air seemed full of dainty little bouquets, thrown from one carriage to another. The pedestrians on the footpaths took part also in the gay contest, and there was many a merry interchange, not only of flowers but of jests, as acquaintances recognised each other in the crowd. Princess Marie scarcely took any part in the fighting, she was so bombarded on all sides that she could find few opportunities for exchanges. I was pleased, however, that I succeeded in getting a rose from her. — From "Twenty Years in Roumania," by MAUDE PARKINSON. (New York: Dutton.)

Snow on the Drive

Soundless now the first flakes falling
roof with white the wet cars crawling
over the street with a singing sound:
white is the elm bough, white the ground,
white the dull-green hedge and white
the granite bench in the street lamp's light.
Green is summer, gold is fall,
but white is winter, and white is all,
walking in snow exultantly,
a man in winter has need to see.

GILBERT MAXWELL

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE WEAVER": *A Painting by Walter Gay*

WALTER GAY (1856-1938) was born in Hingham, Massachusetts. At the age of twenty he went to France and spent the rest of his life there. He is better known in America for his skillful painting of interiors. "The Weaver," painted in 1892, shows Walter Gay's ability to bring to his portrayal of a simple interior the same sympathy and warm sentiment which he imparts to his portraits of more formal and elaborate scenes.

A City Child Moves to the Country

WE WERE MOVING to Painesville, Ohio, the home of my father's parents, brothers and sisters. We must have arrived there all right, although I have not the slightest recollection of that event, but I distinctly remember being there. And well do I remember what a delight the packing cases were after the furniture had been taken out. The boxes made grand playhouses. The poor old four-posted bed was too tall to fit in the low-ceilinged bedroom, and the stately posts had a foot and a half sawed from their tops. The wonderful red tester was relegated to the barn. At that time we did not realize what a mistake this was. Antiques in those days were simply out-of-date furniture.

Painesville was nothing less than heaven to me. It was my first experience with trees, fields, flower gardens, a barn, a chicken coop, a cow shed, chickens and a cow. A big wide swinging gate with square flat-topped gateposts furnished an entrance to the lane leading to the barn. A glistening white picket fence protected the front yard from the sandy road. The house was one story and a half high, with green shutters.

Our well with its old oaken bucket was a partnership affair on the boundary line between our house and Mr. Mosher's house. Opposite the house was a lovely grove of oak trees, and back in the grove was the Academy, and Brayton's School; the proverbial little red brick schoolhouse nestled in a swale to the right. To me it seemed that each tree "possessed a spirit imprisoned in its breast" with whom I soon had a speaking acquaintance. The cornstalks, piled in wigwam style, were inhabited by the wildest and fiercest Indians. In going through the fields it was our custom to dodge them as stealthily as if these creatures of fancy were really flesh-and-blood savages.

In addition to many things that I had seldom seen in the city there were butterflies, robins, jay birds, bluebirds, purple martins, swallows, passenger pigeons and redheaded woodpeckers. My life was one of pleasant surprises. I still enjoy watching the woodpecker eating mutton tallow which we hang on a tree opposite our window. How the birds love it! I still enjoy seeing the squirrels, both red and gray, upon my lawn; the rascally little rabbits nipping off the buds in our rose garden; and the old gray woodchuck devouring our vegetables. Not long since, a beaver visited us and started to cut down a large willow tree on our place, but gave up the attempt and moved further upstream. The love of all these things was intensified by my child life in Painesville, Ohio. It is difficult for me to convey to the reader an idea of how happy I was when in wading through a field of grain I unexpectedly came upon a meadow lark's nest on the ground, and later found a quail's nest in the pasture with thirteen white eggs under a projecting mossy root.

My mother encouraged me in all these pursuits. It was she who showed me where the green-jeweled chrysalis of the monarch butterfly could be found, hanging under the top rail of the white picket fence, also where the funny brown jug-shaped chrysalises with handles to them could be dug up in the garden. Everything was wonderful to the little city child, and intensely interesting.— DAN BEARD, in "Hardly a Man Is Now Alive." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

"Adăpostul și sprijinul nostru"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

"DUMNEZEU ESTE ADĂPOSTUL și sprijinul nostru, un ajutor, care nu lipsește niciodată în nevoi" (Psalmul 46:1). Cum putem dovedi adevărul cuprins în aceste cuvinte inspirate, când ne aflăm în fața nevoilor, și cum putem găsi atunci ajutor și sprijin? Răspunsul îl găsim fără greș într'o înțelegere dreaptă a lui Dumnezeu, care este "adăpostul și sprijinul nostru" și într'o încredere ce nu se poate fărâmița, nesovăitoare și întreagă în puterea și în bunătatea Lui infinită.

Isus a propovăduit că: să cunoști pe singurul Dumnezeu adevărat și pe Hristosul Lui, aceasta constitue Viața eternă. Știința Creștină este adevărata înțelegere de Dumnezeu și de om ca fiu al lui Dumnezeu. "Dumnezeul Științei Creștine", scrie Mary Baker Eddy la pag. 140 din *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), "este Iubirea universală, eternă, divină, care nu se schimbă și care nu produce nici rău, nici boala, nici moartea." Iar mai departe, în același paragraf, ea afirmă că "la început Dumnezeu a creat pe om după chipul Său, a lui Dumnezeu; însă muritorii vor să fie ei procreatorii omului și să facă pe Dumnezeu după propriul lor chip omenesc." Știința lui Hristos, pe care a desvăluit-o Mary Baker Eddy, și pe care ea a numit-o Știința Creștină, descoperă eroarea acestei procreări și revelă pe Dumnezeu, binele, ca unicul creator, unica putere, iar pe om îl revelă ca reflecția spirituală a lui Dumnezeu.

Natura prefăcută, netemeinică și nimicitoare a creațiunii simțului material, n'a fost niciodată așa de vădită ca astăzi și noi vedem în mod deslușit înțelepciunea cuvintelor lui Mary Baker Eddy (ibid., p. 83): "Muritorii trebue să-și găsească adăpost în Adevăr, ca să poată scăpa de eroarea acestor zile din urmă." Una câte una, întemeierile și credințele materiale se nărue; ajutorul, influența și dibăcia ca manifestări pur personale n'au ființă. În zădar vom căuta în materie sau în sistemele materiale, sănătatea și siguranța, până ce gândirea nu se va îndrepta, în cele din urmă, dela materie la Spirit, dela deșărtăciunile minții muritoare la faptele Minții divine, Dumnezeu, și ideile Lui spirituale, pentru a găsi adevărata substanță, siguranță și mulțumire.

David a înțeles nevoia ce o are omenirea de a se încrede în Dumnezeu, când a spus (Psalmul 20:7): "Unii se bizuiesc pe carăle lor, alții pe cai lor; dar noi ne bizuim pe Numele Domnului, Dumnezeului nostru". Născocirile materiale cu amenințările lor de distrugere, ce vin de sus, de jos și dimprejur, pretind că au putere, care nu e nicidecum plăcută la vedere; însă în Știința Creștină, cunoaștem și dovedim pas cu pas, că nu există substanță în materie, că Dumnezeu, Mintea divină, este unica putere și că influența Lui infinită este întotdeauna prezentă, mănifestând bunătatea Sa în întreaga Lui creație spirituală.

Mesmerismul materialității, cu puterea lui aparentă, duce la o luptă pentru existența de toate zilele, la o crezare că binele nu este deopotrivă dăruit și că oamenii pot fi lipsiți de drepturile, date lor de Dumnezeu, de a se cârmui singuri, de a fi fericiți și de a avea traiul asigurat. Acest mesmerism este distrus de Hristos, Adevăr, în Știința Creștină. Reflectând legea Minții divine, omul se cârmuește singur și fiecare copil al lui Dumnezeu este deadreptul, deopotrivă și deapururea îndestulat cu îmbelșugare de către Tatăl-Mamă, cel nepărtinitor și atot-iubitor. În viața proprie, mulți dovedesc, prin Știința Creștină, că putem scăpa de rău și să ne adăpostim în bine, prin însăși gândirea noastră științifică, care refuză să primească ca real vre un sens sau idee de sărăcie, nedreptate sau necinste. Recunoscând aceasta ei nu se lasă pradă mâniei, năprasnicei uri, cumplitei clevetiri, sau mistuitoarei gelozii, fie din ei sau din afară, și nu consideră ca real decât reflecția acelei Iubiri divine, care mistue și distruge răul.

Când toate căile de propășire, sau de muncă dreaptă, par să-i fie închise și când desnădejdea ar voi să se strecoare în gândirea lui, discipolul Științei Creștine se roagă cu stăruință și bună credință, să i se arate calea cea dreaptă. El nu depinde de îndemnările lui proprii. Nu crede în sugestiile mincinoase și agresive că vârsta înaintată și experiența sunt piedeci; nu crede că afacerile sau prilejul de a ocupa o funcție, vor fi mai prielnice în viitor. El își amintește de cuvintele Învățătorului (Ioan 4:35): "Nu ziceți voi că mai sînt patru luni pînă la seceriș? Iată, Eu vă spun: Ridicați-vă ochii, și priviți holdele, cari sînt albe acum, gata pentru seceriș." Cu smerenie și ascultare, el se îndreaptă către Dumnezeu, căutând o înțelegere mai bună despre Dumnezeu, despre el însuși, și despre aproapele lui. El nu se mai luptă cu simțul material al lucrurilor și se sprijinește cu totul pe Dumnezeu. Astfel el găsește un loc de adăpost—conștiința binelui—de care nu se pot apropia gândurile rele, care vor să-l amenințe cu distrugerea. Atunci i se adaugă pe deasupra, acele lucruri care împlinesc nevoile lui omenești.

Mare ar trebui să fie recunoștința lumii întregi către Dumnezeu, pentru Știința Creștină, prin care oamenii și națiunile pot învăța, dupăcum spune Mary Baker Eddy la pagina 444 din *Science and Health:* "pas cu pas, cei ce se încred în El, găsesc că 'Dumnezeu este adăpostul și sprijinul nostru, un ajutor care nu lipsește niciodată în nevoi.'"

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Our refuge and strength"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GOD IS OUR REFUGE and strength, a very present help in trouble" (Psalms 46:1). When confronted by trouble, how may we prove the truth of this inspired statement, and find help and protection? The answer must necessarily be found in a right understanding of God, who is "our refuge and strength," and in an undivided, unconditional, and complete reliance on His infinite power and goodness.

Jesus taught that to know the only true God and His Christ is eternal Life. Christian Science presents the true understanding of God, and of man as the son of God. "The Christian Science God," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 140 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." And she further states in the same paragraph that "in the beginning God created man in His, God's, image; but mortals would procreate man, and make God in their own human image." The Christ Science which Mrs. Eddy discovered and named Christian Science, discloses the error of this procreation and reveals God, good, as the only creator, the only power, and man as God's spiritual reflection.

The falsity, the unreliability, and the destructive nature of this material sense creation were never so apparent as today, and we clearly see the wisdom of Mrs. Eddy's words (ibid., p. 83), "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days." One by one, material foundations and trusts give way; mere personal help, influence, and ability are found wanting. In vain we look to matter or material systems for health and security, until at last thought turns from matter to Spirit, from the vanities of mortal mind to the facts of divine Mind, God, and His spiritual ideas, for true substance, security, and satisfaction.

David understood humanity's need for reliance on God when he said (Psalms 20:7), "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." Material inventions, with their threats of destruction from above, beneath, and around, lay claim to a power that is not pleasant to contemplate; but in Christian Science we know, and are proving step by step, that there is no substance in matter, that God, divine Mind, is the only power and His infinite influence is ever present, manifesting goodness throughout His spiritual creation.

The mesmerism of materiality, with its seeming power, results in a struggle for economic existence, in the belief that good is unequally distributed, and that men can be deprived of their God-given rights of self-government, happiness, and sufficient livelihood. This mesmerism is destroyed by Christ, Truth, in Christian Science. Reflecting the law of divine Mind, man is self-governed, and each one of God's children is richly provided for, directly, equally, and eternally, by the impartial, all-loving Father-Mother. In individual experience, many are proving through Christian Science that there is escape from wrong and refuge in right through their own scientific thinking, which refuses to accept as real any sense or suggestion of poverty, injustice, or dishonesty. In this recognition they yield to no explosive anger, no violent hatred, no cruel condemnation or consuming jealousy, within or without, but hold as real only the reflection of that Love divine which neutralizes and destroys evil.

When all avenues to progress or right activity seem closed to him, and discouragement would entrench itself in his thinking, the student of Christian Science prays earnestly and honestly to be shown the right way. He depends not upon personal ability. He believes not the false, aggressive suggestion that mature years and experience are a handicap; that business and opportunity for employment will be better next month or next quarter. He remembers the words of the Master (John 4:35), "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." And in humility and obedience he turns to God, seeking a better understanding of Him, of himself, and of his neighbor. He ceases to war over the material sense of things and relies wholly upon God. Thus he finds a place of refuge—the consciousness of good—inaccessible to the mental enemies that would threaten to destroy him. Then are those things added which supply his human needs.

Great should be the gratitude of all the world to God for Christian Science, wherein men and nations may learn that, even as Mrs. Eddy says on page 444 of Science and Health, "step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Public Library

Tables and chairs, and the silent feasters sitting
With comrades from the far-away, the past.
Their hunger called and from the pages flitting
Came friends forgathering to break their fast.
There is water for drinking in the corridor fountain;
Eight steps below is the clamor of the town.
But these sit remotely upon a delectable mountain
Where wine drips from the page and fruit drops down.

MARIE GILCHRIST

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1940

U.S. Abandons Gallop's Island Training Depot

$36 a month with board and instruction failed to attract any beached seamen in two months.

Lack of patronage, from a variety of reasons, has apparently prompted the United States Government to abandon its training station on Gallop's Island. The former Public Health Service quarters were planned to absorb as many as 4,000 unemployed seamen a year, who had been "tossed on the beach" by the Neutrality Act, which forbids American vessels to operate in certain "belligerent" zones.

The quarters were ready late in November, with Lieut. Commander William J. Austermann of the Coast Guard, and a complement of 60 men, located on the Island. The men were the administrative staff for the station.

After two months of "readiness" without a single "customer" the station is now to be abandoned. Lieutenant Commander Austermann has been ordered to the Hoffman Island Training Station, in New York harbor, as of March 1. That, and other stations, are operating successfully in the training of apprentice seamen and cadets, as well as unemployed seamen.

Gallop's Island was taken over immediately after the enactment of the Neutrality Act, with the idea of providing temporary assistance to the anticipated large number of American seamen who would be forced out of jobs by operation of the Act. The plan was to give the men—unlicensed personnel of the ships—a three-month training course, with pay of $36 a month for each man, together with food and lodging, that would cost the Government $230 a man.

The training would be to improve the qualifications of the men in the deck, engine room, and steward's departments of American flag vessels. It was planned to take care of 8,860 seamen annually, among the different training stations, including that at Gallops Island.

Several factors materialized, however, that tended against the use of the new station at Boston. First, the National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations objected to the rate of "pay." They contended that half a loaf was not better than none, and that the Government should offer the idle seamen, especially those having families, more than $36.

Then the owners of ships began finding ways to use them. Some were laid up, to be sure, but many were put into service on routes that did not enter the danger zones of the Neutrality Act. That reduced the number of idle men from the anticipated levels.

Boston was without any idle ships, those that were decommissioned having been first sent to their home ports, which in most cases was New York. Those who accepted the offer of the Government for the training, were taken care of at Hoffman Island, and Fort Trumbull, at New London, Conn.

The training at these other stations is done by the United States Maritime Service, an organization set up by the Maritime Commission, under the 1938 amendment to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to train American seamen. The Service is operated under rules and regulations promulgated by the Maritime Commission. The Coast Guard was chosen as the administrative agent.

Harvard Square Parking Meters?

Final action on proposed installation of parking meters in Harvard Square, Cambridge, will be taken within two weeks, it was learned today.

Supported by the Harvard Square Business Men's Association, the proposal was passed to a second reading by the City Council last night. Fourteen days must pass before the Council can take final vote on the ordinance.

With meters, motorists will pay five cents an hour, with a $20 fine proposed for anyone overstaying the allotted time.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, with lowest temperature near 17 degrees; Thursday fair, with slowly rising temperature; moderate northwest winds, diminishing.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday, little change in temperature.

All other New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday, slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing and becoming southeast over south and central portions Thursday, fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

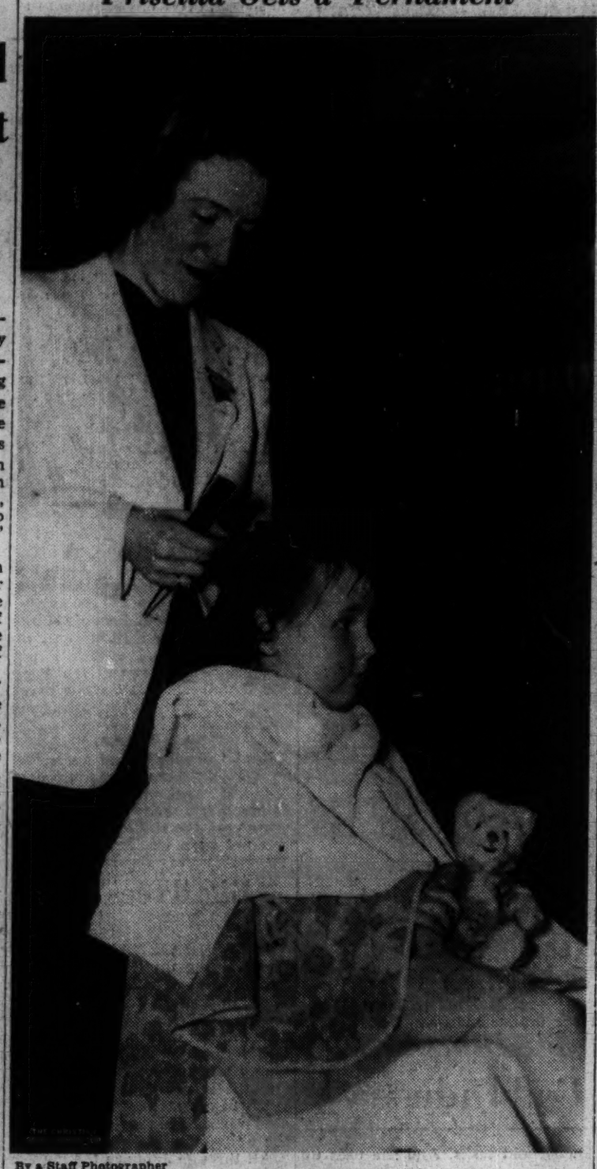
	A	B		A	B
Boston	15	14	New Orleans	30	30
Chicago	27	27	New York	16	16
Denver	31	31	Norfolk	25	25
Helena	11	11	Philadelphia	21	21
Kansas City	23	22	San Francisco	55	54
Los Angeles	56	56	St. Louis	20	16
Miami	42	41	Washington	18	15
Minneapolis	18	18			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 31.
B—Minimum, January 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:34 p. m., height 9.2 feet. Thursday, 5:04 a. m., height 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 5:25 p. m.

Priscilla Gets a 'Pernament'



By a Staff Photographer

Teddy Stands By in an Important Time

Little Miss Priscilla Hurley of Back Bay, Boston, took her permanent wave experience "like a little woman" at the State Hairdressers' convention. Mme. Marguerite of Montreal supervised the process.

Children Take Leading Parts In State 'Beauty' Convention

What appears to have been Children's Day at the Massachusetts State Association of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Convention, today wound up a three-day meeting at Hotel Statler.

Star of the show was little Miss Priscilla Hurley, child of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Hurley of 17 Gloucester Street, Back Bay, whose newly acquired permanent wave—or maybe it was Priscilla—caused a large audience composed mostly of women to "oh" and "ah" with delight.

As far as Priscilla was concerned, the chief actor on this morning's stage was Johnny, her teddy-bear. Johnny and Priscilla's "Mommy" were in faithful attendance during the permanent wave process, which took between two and three hours, and the combing out process, performed by Mme. Marguerite of Montreal, who incidentally, was second in command to the hairdresser to the Queen when King George and Queen Elizabeth visited this continent last summer.

Far from the floor of exhibits, where mobs of people push and gaze at what seem like dozens of beauty parlors rolled into one, with ladies in various stages of having their hair done, and odors of waving fluids on the warm air, and where jazz music blares alternately from a band and a machine, the show downstairs is hushed, as in a theater.

Where yesterday models paraded, today stood a series of dressing tables from which demonstrations of various sorts went forward. But center of attraction, as she was center of the stage, reigned little Priscilla, looking awed at a little girl in the mirror, a little girl with curls. "Could that really be Priscilla?" she seemed to be wondering.

Winthrop Bus Probe Ordered

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, announced today that there will be a meeting of the Commission tomorrow to investigate "the question of whether there was fraud or clerical error in the Commission in connection with the 60-day temporary bus service granted to the Saugus Transit Company to operate busses between Winthrop and Maverick Square."

The announcement followed an executive meeting of the Public Utilities Commission called today to discuss the sensational charges made yesterday by Richard D. Grant, an Associate Commissioner, that the official records of the Commission were fraudulently altered so that the fare between Winthrop and Orient Heights was set at 10 cents instead of 5 cents, as, he insists, the Commission set the fare.

The Commission called in Charles E. Flynn, counsel for the Saugus bus company, today, to discuss the Orient Heights fare and indicated the possibility that the Commission would force the fare down to five cents.

It was understood that Mr. Flynn told the Commission that, according to his understanding, the permit to operate busses between Winthrop and Maverick Square was given with the proviso that a five-cent fare would be charged from Winthrop to Orient Heights. The Commission will consider what action is to be taken on the fare situation, it was learned.

Mr. Grant stated at the executive session today that all members had agreed that the understanding in the original action had been that the fare from Winthrop to Orient Heights would be only five cents.

Mr. Cotton explained yesterday how the five-cent fare mixup may have occurred. He said it was the intention of the Commission that passengers using the bus to Boston should pay a 10-cent fare and that those who transferred at Orient Heights to go to Lynn should pay only five cents.

Passengers getting off at Orient Heights can, connect, however, Mr. Cotton explained, with the Boston Elevated, as they do at Maverick Square, to go to Boston. There appeared to be no way at present to distinguish between Lynn and Boston passengers among those getting off the Winthrop bus at Orient Heights, Mr. Cotton concluded.

Rulings in Hurricane and Taxi Cases

The Superior Court will hand down two important decisions this afternoon, one involving charges of fraud in connection with hurricane repair contracts, the other having to do with the proposed taxicab stagger system which Joseph Timilty, Police Commissioner, would put into effect on Boston streets for purposes of traffic relief.

Judge George Leary of the Superior Court announced this morning that his decision on the hurricane cases, naming James G. Reardon, former Education Commissioner, and Edward Graham, Boston architect, would be made this afternoon sharply at 4 o'clock. The decision of the court on an injunction to prevent the stagger system for taxicabs from going into effect tomorrow is expected around 2 p. m.

Restraining action in the Court against the stagger system for taxicabs was brought by the Independent Taxicab Owners Association on charges that the plan would favor the large carriers and put hundreds of small companies and individual operators out of competition. The system rules one-fifth of all taxicabs in the city off the streets daily, it is claimed.

The independents charge that the large companies can throw hundreds of heretofore garaged cabs onto the streets to replace those taken off while the individual taxi owner is simply ruled off the streets for 24 hours.

Development Of Park Areas Urged as Need

Reservations trustees in Boston conference hear talk by N. Y. conservation chief.

Declaring his belief that not a single well-run and properly administered park or recreational center in this country could be regarded as a bad public investment, Lithgow Osborne, Commissioner of Conservation in New York State, today urged that any necessary or desirable park developments in Massachusetts be undertaken without delay.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Trustees of Public Reservations at the Parker House this noon, Mr. Osborne said: "It is perfectly obvious that private initiative and private capital cannot be expected to provide fully for the recreational needs of the American people. In the main that is clearly one of the jobs that any conscientious government must do."

The mission of the Trustees of Public Reservations is the preservation of places of natural beauty and historic interest in Massachusetts.

A report of activities for 1939 by Charles S. Bird, Chairman of the Standing Committee, said that the Trusteeship had acquired the Old Manse, former home of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Ralph Waldo Emerson, at Concord. He also stated that co-operation with the director of roadside planting in the State Highway Department has been continued during the year.

Referring to the work of the New York Conservation Commission whose marked success is in a measure indicated by its 70 State parks, Mr. Osborne attributed the fine record of the last 15 years to "a happy combination of men and circumstances which it would be hard to duplicate."

Support and interest locally, with outstanding citizens offering their services as unpaid members of the regional park commissions, and the imposition of reasonable charges for all special services or facilities in the parks were also important factors in the New York development plan, Mr. Osborne said.

The Conservation Award for distinguished service for conservation was awarded to Mrs. James J. Storrow. In making the award, Robert Walcott, President of the Trustees, said, "There is a great tradition that a useful life should include not only support of one's self and family but the aid by effort, and when possible by financial support, of useful projects for the common good so that we may pass on a land as good as we found it. Today we delight to honor a lady who has long followed this great tradition."

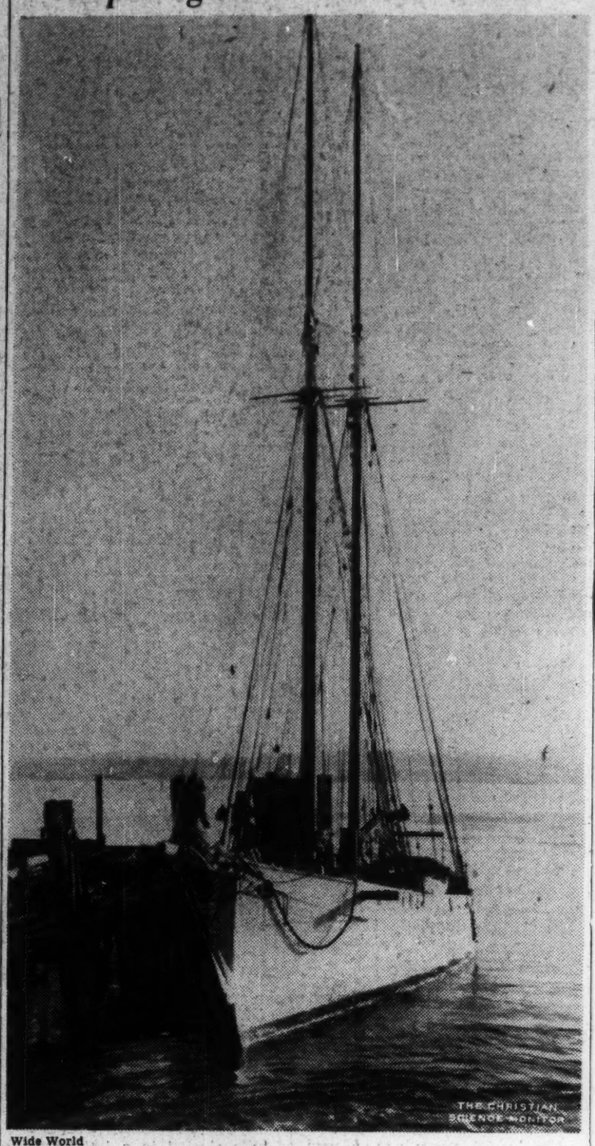
In Mrs. Storrow's absence and at her request the award was presented to Mr. Osborne, her nephew.

Officers of the Trustees of Public Reservations for the ensuing year, elected today, were: President, Robert Walcott; Vice-President, Henry M. Channing; Treasurer, Allan Forbes; Secretary, Laurence B. Fletcher. The standing committee for 1940 will be Charles S. Bird, William Ellery, William Roger Greeley, Henry M. Channing, Thomas D. Cabot, and Robert Walcott.

By a Staff Photographer

Lithgow Osborne
Commissioner of Conservation of New York State

Preparing for a Mission of Relief



Wide World

The Pilot Boat Liberty
Outfitting for its journey to Pitcairn Island

Tied up at a New Bedford, Mass., wharf, the pilot boat Liberty, built in Gloucester in 1896 and with a record of sea service since that year, is being outfitted to sail with food and supplies for the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific.

Because of the European War, ships which ordinarily called at the island, which was colonized by mutineers from the Bounty in 1790, have been diverted into other service and the small population is reported in need. The Liberty is 93.6 feet over all with a 24-foot beam and registers 118 gross tons.

Economy Held Only Answer To Cities' Financial Woes

Declaring that many mayors have blamed the State for municipal financial woes, Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, Inc., said today that the Commonwealth had reduced its tax on cities and towns this year and that the State tax is a relatively small part of municipal tax difficulties.

"The only way out for cities," held Mr. Joyce, speaking at a luncheon of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, "is to cut the tax load and that must begin at City Hall where the biggest spending goes on."

Boston's Plight

The grave plight of Boston was demonstrated only two days ago when at a sale, even though a forced sale, property in one of the best locations of the downtown section was sold for less than one third of its assessed valuation, Mr. Joyce said.

When a building is assessed for tax purposes far beyond its market value so that it does not return enough money to meet barest expenses and taxes, the owner has no choice, the speaker continued. He tears the building down, starts a parking lot, and Boston loses another sources of tax revenue.

Homeowner Hit

Despite the argument of politicians, Mr. Joyce said, this strikes hardest at the homeowner in residential sections and not the big real estate owner.

"Boston, like every other Massachusetts city living beyond its income, has a situation which it must face and face honestly," he continued. "There is no substitute for the first step, economy; a method of taking the relief burden off the backs of impoverished real estate is the next step."

Finnish Freighter Docks at Boston

Men are being transferred from the Finnish Army to the merchant marine of that country because of the important role that merchant shipping plays in keeping Finland's war supply line open, according to Capt. Fritsof Haals of the Finnish freighter Marieborg which is today loading cargo at East Boston for Denmark.

The Marieborg is one of nearly 400 Finnish merchant ships and it is imperative that each one continue to operate so that the profits may be devoted to the country's defense fund, Captain Haals said.

Commenting on the defense of Finland against Russia Captain Haals said that Russia will have as much difficulty with its heavy mechanized equipment in the spring and summer as it is now having in the cold Finnish winter. Stalin knew what he was about in starting his campaign on the verge of winter, Captain Haals said, as Stalin realized that his motorized equipment could only be used to any extent when the swamps and lakes of Finland were solidly frozen.

Court Action Forecast In Ford-NLRB Dispute

The Ford Motor Company today had failed to comply with the order of the National Labor Relations Board, handed down Jan. 22 in Washington, to "cease and desist from . . . interferences, restraints, and coercions" affecting self-organization of 2,000 employees in the assembly plant at Somerville, Mass., and indicated that it might take the case to court.

This became known when Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director for the NLRB, announced at the expiration of a period of 10 days' grace for compliance with the ruling that the Ford company had not notified his office, in writing, and that his office now will get in touch with Washington for further instructions.

Emil Duquette, General Manager of the Somerville plant, Mr. Myers said, telephoned the NLRB office last night and said he would refer the case to the company's lawyer.

Act Lacks "Teeth"

As the Act has no "teeth," both sides may now have recourse, it is pointed out, to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The Board may ask for an order enforcing its ruling and the Ford company may ask that the ruling be set aside.

Ruling on a case dating back to September 1937, the Board's decision found that the Ford Company, by directly distributing anti-union literature, consisting of "Fordisms" and a pamphlet entitled "Ford Gives Viewpoint on Labor," by anti-union statements and activities of supervisory employees, and by maintaining surveillance of a union meeting, had interfered with, restrained, and coerced its employees in the exercise of self-organization, guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

The Company was ordered to cease and desist from such interferences, restraints, and coercions in these respects or any other manner, to post notices in conspicuous places throughout all departments of the Somerville plant for at least 60 consecutive days, stating it will cease and desist in the manner ordered, and to notify the Regional Director, in writing, within 10 days, as to the steps taken by the Company to comply.

Union Filed Charges

The original charges against the Company were filed by the United Automobile Workers of America, Local 440, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Board's order dismissed a complaint charging discrimination against 23 employees because of their membership in the Union and also an allegation that one of the Company's "servicemen" assaulted a Union organizer and threatened others who were attempting to distribute circulars at the entrance to the plant.

The Board declared that freedom of speech is a "qualified and not an absolute right" in its order to cease distribution of literature having a coercive effect on employees. In replying to Company contentions that to stop the distribution of pamphlets would be to deny free speech, the Board pointed to the rights guaranteed in the Wagner Act and said:

"The guarantee of such rights to employees would indeed be wholly ineffective if the employer, under the guise of exercising constitutional right of free speech, were free to coerce them into refraining from the rights vouchsafed them in the Act."

In labor circles it was believed that action may be delayed in the Boston case while a decision in a similar case handed down by the Circuit Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the Board has asked the court to enforce an order of Aug. 9, 1939, to the Ford Motor Company of Highland Park and Dearborn, Mich., to desist from interferences with union activities of its employees and to reinstate, with back pay, 24 named employees. Twenty-three of the men since have been rehired, union officials reported; one man passed on.

Geologists Gape at Big Topaz While Gem Men Stay Unmoved

A drama of underground gems, rubies, and crystals came to première performance at Harvard today, when mineralogists in the University Museum showed to the public a 225-pound Brazilian topaz, acquired from an expedition into South America.

It is a drama whose scenes are written over hundreds of millions of years. Hidden away in underground pockets, minerals in solution slowly cool off from an unbelievably high temperature, and as they cool, minute crystals take shape, molecule by molecule.

Only one form or arrangement is possible for any single crystal, and years are consumed as the particles fit themselves in this relation to one another. After several million years, a stone large enough for an engagement ring may have been formed. After several more million years if there is no change of temperature in the surrounding rocks, and no movement of the earth to upset the delicate formations, an extraordinarily large gem—perhaps one three inches across—will have been formed.

While Harvard has a solid white crystal 18 inches in diameter perfect in formation, a larger stone, not on public view, is possessed by the American Museum of Natural History. Nor is Harvard's crystal worth the fabulous sum one would at first suppose. This, Prof. Charles Palache explained, is mainly because jewelers value most a wine-yellow colored topaz; for a pure white one "must be an imitation of something," in their view.

"The value of this rock," he said, dragging out the crystal from under a table by means of an improvised truck, "is in what it shows with regard to crystal formation." Bringing a light near by, he pointed out layers, or "laminations," in its structure. "See those parallel planes, made of manganese dioxide, that reflect the light?" he asked. "Those are markings that tell a geologist as much as rings in a tree can tell an expert on biology. They show just the shape this crystal was in at hundreds of different points in its career."

Professor Palache, who is retiring this year, stood back and admired the specimen. The room, musty with geological odors, was a combination office, classroom, and museum. About the walls were showcases with row upon row of rock specimens. On a desk, facing large, though dim windows, was a newly printed pamphlet on Bochranite which he had been studying. On the bare wood floor were rock chips scattered about in plain consequence of some experiment.

Herds of Seals Sighted in Sound

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Capt. Roger Wiseman of Newark, N. J., master of an oil tanker at anchor here today, reported sighting three herds of seals on the ice floes between Norwalk and Bridgeport in Long Island Sound.

"There must have been a dozen of them altogether," said the captain. "They were five and six feet long and the largest seals I have ever seen."

Captain Wiseman said it was the first time in 10 years he had seen a seal in Sound waters, adding that he believed the animals were driven southward by the extreme cold in the northern seas.

Launch Triton March 27

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 31 (AP)—Navy Yard officials announced today the United States submarine Triton would be launched March 27 and placed in commission in April. Lieut. Commander Willis A. Lent, on duty here, will be commander of the craft.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Another Thin Man," with William Powell. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire." 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart in "Destry Rides Again." 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Laugh It Off," with Marjorie Rambeau, Hedda Hopper, Beecher and Johnny Downs. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Another Thin Man," starring William Powell. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Gulliver's Travels." Also "Our Neighbors, the Carters," starring Fay Bainter and Frank Craven.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." Fenway: 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Fenway: 1, 4:30, 8. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: "Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Also "Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:10 "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35. Previews: 6:55 and 10 p. m. of "Green Hell." At 5:30 and 8:30 p. m. "Charlie McCarthy, Detective," with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero and Marjorie Weaver. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 7:50, 10:15. Stage: The "Dead End" Kids, Beverly Roberts, 3 Oxford Boys, Terry Howard & Co., Barr & Estes, and 7 American Gauchos. 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Inspector Hornleigh on a Holiday." Also "Two Thoroughbreds." Stage: Slim Timblin, Randall Sisters, Don Rice, Carr Bros. & Betty, Ted Adair & Co.

State—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," featuring Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 1:12, 4:14, 7:15, 10:18. Also "Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth. 11:37 a. m., 2:58, 6:01, 9:03.

Radio—Page 14

South Station Theater—
"Tunisia—Heart of Islam," "Voodoo Fires," Robert Benchley's "See Your Doctor," "Overture to William Tell."

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. Also "Everything Happens on a Night," with Sonja Henie. Scollay, 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"Private Worlds," with Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"Jai-Ali"; Phil Spitalny's musical; "Kangaroo Country"; "The Louvre"; "Duck Hunting"; oddities and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Kid Nightingale." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—
"Eternally Yours." 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Destry Rides Again," featuring James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

University—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Follow the Fleet." 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. Also Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Another Thin Man." Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper and David Niven. Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Another Thin Man," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Bad Little Angel," with Virginia Weidler.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Cleora Wood, soprano. 8:15.

Other Events

Peabody Playhouse—
"My Heart's in the Highlands," by William Saroyan. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Dorothy Horan, contralto. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

200 Fireside Pets to Purr Way Into Hearts at the Cat Show

About 200 cats representative of all the existing breeds, types and colors, including a new variety of fireside pet, a kitten flaunting his exotic Siamese coloring in fur one-and-a-half inches long, will be benched tomorrow at the Boston Cat Club's thirty fifth annual championship Cat Show, in Horticultural Hall. The show will run tomorrow and Friday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Pur-Shai to Be There

The long-hair Siamese is Pur-Shai, whose name intimates his genetic background (Pur" for Persian and "Shai" for Siamese) and is owned by Mrs. Virginia Cobb of Newton.

Also of special interest in this show will be the exhibition of a cream Persian owned by Mrs. Mabel LaFayette, who is President of the Boston Cat Club; a pair of blue Persians, English importations, owned by Mrs. Arvid Ohlin, of Dorchester; a Chinchilla, owned by Miss Doris Hobbs, of Cochituate; a large black Persian of Henri Castongua, of Spencer, and several Manx owned by Thomas Spencer of North Weymouth.

Among the entrants are Mrs. Phyllis Cotchett, Hingham, Secretary of the Boston Cat Club, and Manager of the show, who will exhibit a blue-eyed white Persian and a red Persian. Mrs. Walter Lee of Wollaston will show black Persians. Blue Persians will be exhibited by Miss Mary M. Cass (Club Treasurer) of Medford, Mrs. Esther Brooks of Brockton, Mrs. J. Barnard of Brockton, Mrs. Emmet T. Kelly of Allston, and Mrs. Paul Ring of Cambridge.

Showing "Silvers"

Mrs. Emma M. Raymond of Acton, Miss Elise Robins of Boston, Mrs. F. K. Bishop of Belmont, and Mrs. Agnes Pierce of Hudson will show "silvers" and silver Tabbies; Mrs. C. M. Crossley, of Concord, red Persians and brown Tabby Persians; Miss Irma Rich, of Boston, smoke Persians. Siamese will be exhibited by Miss Dorothy Mayer of Watertown, Mrs. George Mather of Hingham, Mrs. Trevor Cushman of Melrose Highlands, and Mrs. Carl Johnson of Boston. Mrs. Minnie Rich of Somerville and Mrs. John Jenkins will show white Persians; Miss Doris Hobbs of Cochituate will show Chinchillas.

In the domestic short-hair division, exhibits have been entered by Mrs. Edward Gander of Arlington, Miss Clara M. Senter of Reading, Mrs. Mildred Fortin of Dorchester, Dr. Evelyn Mitchell of Boston, and Thomas Spencer of North Weymouth.

Louisiana Extends Auto Registration

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, received notification today from the State of Louisiana that 1939 Louisiana registrations are now effective until March 5, although the termination date originally was set at Feb. 5.

The Louisiana Legislature extended the effective date of registrations because the unusual freezing and inclement weather experienced throughout the whole State for the past three weeks made it extremely difficult, and, in some cases, impossible, for motor car owners to get to motor vehicle branch offices to secure 1940 license plates.

Four Recruiting Stations to Close

Four New England recruiting stations of the United States Marine Corps will be closed on Feb. 3, Capt. H. W. Bacon, officer in charge of the Boston Station, announced today.

"In view of the fact that the Marines have recruited their authorized increase of 6,000 men, recruiting activities will be curtailed on Feb. 3," Captain Bacon explained.

Stations affected by the order are in Portland, Maine; Providence, R. I.; Worcester and Springfield, Mass. Enlistments hereafter will be handled by the recruiting station in Boston.

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Fire Aboard Wasp Called Incidental

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—A spokesman of the Bethlehem Steel Company said today that a small fire aboard the Navy's new $30,000,000 airplane carrier Wasp yesterday was caused by ignition of a piece of paper wrapped around an electric light bulb to protect it from sprayed paint. Damage, he said, did not exceed $50.

Scouting the possibility of sabotage, the spokesman said minor fires, due to an unobserved hot rivet falling into waste material, or similar innocent cause, "are common to the construction of a ship."

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The Net Looms Large in This Industry

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. John C. Worthington of North Truro, Mass., and Her Work

Left, Mrs. Worthington today as she appears at sixth annual convention, Massachusetts Association of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists. Upper right, a portion of Mrs. Worthington's place on the Cape, with fish netting used as hangings. And below, right, Mrs. Worthington in the early days of her unique industry, boiling the nets for dyeing on the beach.

Fishing and Fashion Unite In Unique Cape Cod Industry

Nearly 4½ years ago, a newcomer to the Cape, Mrs. John C. Worthington, whose husband's fishing business took them to North Truro, Mass., about that time, saw the quaint fish nets of the men who live by the sea, and got an idea.

The idea took hold, grew, and has come to be an industry doing business on a national scale, at the rate of a $60,000 annual gross, judging by figures Mrs. Worthington mentioned today in an interview. And even the first year, the business proved a success, hopping from a $400 volume the first month, to a $10,000 total by the end of the first year.

Mrs. Worthington had started out by decking her little house with fish nets as hangings and curtains. Then she took to the idea of bedecking herself to match. Why wouldn't other women like the same?, she thought.

In no time at all, she had the fishermen's wives interested.

"We started in a loft over the ocean. I never will forget the way it rocked when the northeasters blew that winter," Mr. Worthington recalled.

There was plenty to be done. There was boiling, to get just the right colors, colors of the sea particularly, that Mrs. Worthington had visualized. Then there was the washing out of the nets in the salt sea, and the spreading of them out to dry on the beach.

Next year Mrs. Worthington and her "crew" took over "the old schoolhouse on the corner."

And to Vogue Mrs. Worthington went, with her story and her samples. Vogue, she says, got quite excited over the nets, photographed them in color, they caught on, and from that point Mrs. Worthington was able to go on to sell some of the country's biggest stores on the idea of promoting her nets in the form of bags and turbans, blouses and dresses.

Fishermen complained. There weren't enough nets to go fishing, but that was just in the Detroit lake region, Mrs. Worthington says today.

The women who work for and with Mrs. Worthington are wives of the fishermen who work for her husband. She says they like handling the nets.

This time of year it's good to help out at home, too, Mrs. Worthington says, because the men have little occupation in the winter in the fishing industry.

There are in busy seasons as many as 50 women employed in Mrs. Worthington's unique industry. It averages 8 to 10, with, maybe, she says, a dozen who take some home to do in between household tasks. And she uses up an average of about 100,000 yards a year of fish netting.

Mrs. Worthington isn't stopping with just making every sort of wearing apparel, as well as room decorations, including lamp shades, out of fish netting. Now she's going into what she calls seascape furniture, to be used in a room employing fish netting. It'll be done in under-the-sea colors, she says.

Mrs. Worthington is in town to promote her durable colored nets to beauticians meeting here at the sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Association of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists.

Fulham Named Head Of Fisheries Group

John A. Fulham, one of the best known wholesale fish dealers at the Boston Fish Pier, was elected president of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, succeeding F. J. O'Hara, it was announced today.

Also elected were Joseph J. Lamere, vice-president; Hugh J. O'Brien, secretary; William S. Wennerberg, treasurer; Edmund L. Dunn, assistant treasurer, and Edward H. Cooley, manager. Mr. Dunn is also president of the New England Fish Exchange.

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Hays With Jury Again

Martin Hays, Boston attorney and former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, appeared before the Federal Grand Jury examining income taxes of those connected with dog racing again today. He was closeted with the Grand Jury for two hours and 35 minutes but declined to comment on what had taken place. Mr. Hays also was with the Grand Jury two hours yesterday. He is counsel for one of the larger racing associations.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:30 p. m.—News in English; music. RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full news bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; light music; tourist notes. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light music. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.

Eindhoven 8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.

Berlin—9 p. m.—Current events (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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Around the Corner—

At the Children's Museum—A muskrat crouching on top of his dome-shaped house of sticks, mud and sedges, peers out between protective reeds at visitors to the friendly museum, in one of several newly-added exhibits. Childish eyes find especial delight, too, in peering up into another kind of muskrat home—the tunnel leading up from the edge of a stream to a large and cozily padded chamber above the water level. There are mole holes, woodland mouse tunnels, and woodchuck burrows to be seen, too, in the Mammal Room.

Up on the third floor a "Mediterranean Lands" exhibit has been added. A feature of it is a map with strings stretching from different countries on it to samples of products coming from them. There is cork from Northern Africa and Spain, for instance; marble from Italy; olives from Syria, and so on.

Scouts Take to Trees—Next time Brookline, Mass., housewives see three men under a ladder near their house at night, they'll flash a light out first before calling police—maybe.

A Brookline housewife looked in haste, phoned for help even more hastily, the other night, when beholding such a sight out her window.

It turned out to be only three Boy Scouts after a birds' nest up a tree.

Which perhaps proves that even Boy Scouts shouldn't work overtime—the Scout manual specifying only a good deed a day.

Kept Guessing—First contestant on WBZ's "Keep Guessing" contest last week (Tuesday night) gained a few seconds when it was discovered the studio second-clock had not been set. Prize money is given on the basis of how many seconds it takes one to guess answers to "sticklers"—every 15 seconds, the number of dollars grows smaller! The studio had a good laughat itself, for a radio station's boast is that everything always goes like clockwork!

Errant Horsepower—A horse decided to go adventuring after a recent snowfall in Needham's exclusive Laurel Drive section. Plow and all, he stepped gingerly along the sidewalks, much to local residents' astonishment, and was just about to cut across somebody's lawn when a police officer took him in tow. The owner, who had stopped off for a hot drink at home while on his rounds, figured that Dobbin had done a half mile of plowing. It was a good job, too, he said.

Music Boxes—Alec Templeton, pianist who visited Boston recently and is heard each Monday at 9:30 through Station WNAC locally, has an unusual hobby—collecting old-fashioned music boxes. But something still more unusual is his ability to run his fingers over the pins or discs and recognize each melody—playing them note for note on the piano, if he is asked to.

Wonder-Proof Signs—No more will Harvard collegians be able to carry home portable traffic signs—not from Cambridge, anyway.

Because there just won't be any, any more.

Mayor John W. Lyons' Committee on Highway Safety has had Superintendent of Streets James F. Mahoney carry out the order. Mr. Mahoney says 30 permanent warning signs will soon appear near schools of the City.

Favorite student sign, "No Parking," may one day become a college rarity, to be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Big Trees Boom on Maine Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, Maine — City boys signing up for work in the lumber camps have the idea the forest in winter is still. Except for the calls of birds and beasts a normal winter does find an air of quiet. But this winter, with practically six weeks of zero weather and the mercury dropping as far as 35 below at times, the uninitiated might have thought he was on the battlefield.

All through January the air was full of the reports from exploding trees. Every time there is a protracted cold spell the burst of trees, particularly those in exposed places, has been common.

The woody part of the tree is made up of countless tiny cells which in the area near the bark are filled with sap. When the temperature drops suddenly to a very low degree and stays there for a prolonged period this sap freezes and expands. The natural strength of the bark and wood holds this pressure from expanding water in until it becomes so great that the trees actually burst with a report like that of a rifle.

Great cracks are opened on the trunks, often reaching from the ground up to larger limbs. Elms are particularly liable. The superintendent of one Civilian Conservation Corps camp says that never before has he heard so many nor such terrific tree explosions as he has this winter.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lessons for Beginners.
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All—Immigrants All": transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Feb. 1

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Feb. 1

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WNAC-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Dance Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Cong. Eller, New York	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs.
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer; G. Page in	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	"Man From Yesterday"	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Military Band
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45	drama; war news.	gram	Vandover; chorus; or.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	David Ballantine, tenor
9:00	Theater; comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15	music; Ruth Chat-	mystery drama	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute.	"Concert Melodies"
9:30	terton in "Last of	"This Man's Army"	len Art Players; Joe	Yale Dramatic Series:	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	Mrs. Cheyney"	"This Man's Army"	Louis; orchestra	"Devil's Apprentice"	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or-	American Good Govern-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Frank T. Bow, talk	ment Society; talks	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talks; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45	E. Hoagland's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Listen to the Band.	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio speaker
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	tra and soloists	"Variations"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Community Fund prog'm
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Farm and Home News"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Calisthenics; Interces-	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"; sk.	sion Service for Fin-	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	land from London	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	The Hitmakers, music	tone
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Network speakers	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	"Mid-Day Musicale"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone.	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	News Service	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Organesque"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	hold talk	"Concert in Contrast"	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs.	"How Do You Know?";	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	"Tex and Slim"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	general science program	"Grimm's Daughter"	The Manhatters; music	Harry Rodgers at the
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	Victor Herbert Memo-	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"School of the Air"	Console
2:45	"My Son and I"	rial	Hymns of All Churches.	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Western Serenade
3:15	"Join the Ladies"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"20th Century Music"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family.	Rudolf Friml Junior's	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Orchestra	Organ concert
4:00	Harvard program	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Science Talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Speakers; Matinee	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Maids and Men"	"Consolairs"
4:45	Promenade	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama.	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	"25 Years Ago"; news.	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Memory Lane"
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Dance Music
7:45	views	March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	Dean James M. Landis	Dance Music
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	Musical Americana:	George Jessel Celebrity	Kay Kyser's College of	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	cheir and orchestra	Program: guests; orch.	Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30	"Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"These We Love"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Waltz Tempos"
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Eastman School of Mu-	"Good News of 1940";	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	sic Symphony Orchestra	Edward Arnold, m. c.;	Rep. Hinshaw, Calif.	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Town Meeting: "Should	Claudette Colbert in	Gus Arnheim's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	We Stay Out of the	sketch; orchestra	Gus Arnheim's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Philippines?" Paul V.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Secretary of War Harry	News Service
10:15	Income Tax talk	McNutt; N. Roosevelt	Bob Burns; The Music	Woodring	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	H. Leopold Spitalny's	Maids; Johnny Scott	News Service	Streamliners
10:45	Music; weather	Orchestra; vocalists	Trotter's Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	Elias Breeskin's Or.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	California Ramblers
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Johnny Long's Orch.	The Islanders
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service

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ROSENBAUM'S Pittsburgh, Pa.

Art at Dartmouth Has 'Boom' With Paul Sample on Campus

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 31—The interest of Dartmouth College students in art is being extended by residence on the campus of Paul Sample, the Pasadena, Calif., artist.

Mr. Sample holds a roving professorship. At his studio in the Carpenter Fine Arts Building students drop in to watch him at work and to discuss art with him. Art students use an adjoining studio, and Mr. Sample follows the policy of having the students develop their own expressions; he serves as critic.

Flood Control Issue

Federal flood control is still a big issue in New Hampshire. The latest development involves the apparent discarding of plans by Army Engineers for the construction of the much opposed Riverhill project, and the substitution of smaller projects at West Hopkinton and East Weare on the Contoocook and Poscataquog Rivers, respectively.

The use of smaller projects nearer the source of the water flow has been widely advocated for this particular area. It is contended they would not only provide protection for property downstream but properties upstream that would either be wiped out or not protected by the large dam at Riverhill.

The method of land seizure being followed by the Federal Government in connection with the Surry Mountain and Franklin Falls projects is now before Judge George Morris in United States District Court.

Property owners believe they should have some avenue of protection against the seizure of their property at prices only to the liking of the Army Engineers. Attorneys for the Government contend that Congress vested in the Engineers, or War Department, power to take the land in the manner being followed.

Electric Line Bids

Contractors from seven states with bids ranging from $189,895 to $331,784 have expressed interest in building a 248-mile rural light and power line for the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc. This line in Grafton, Belknap, and Carroll counties would serve 750 families at the outset in Lyme, Hanover, Canaan, Orange, Groton, Dorchester, Hebron, Bridgewater, Bristol, New Hampton, Ashland, Thornton, Center Harbor, Moultonboro, Sandwich, Meredith, and Laconia.

The Rural Electrification Administration has provided a loan of $382,000 for the construction of this line, the second to be developed by the co-operative. It will connect with the first, or Lempster area system, at the co-operative's new sub-station at Sunapee where 33,000-volt current is purchased on a wholesale basis from the Public Service Company of New Hampshire. Plans calls for the beginnings of construction on the line about April 1 and completion by July 1.

State Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davie has named a special Minimum Wage Board to investigate conditions applying to women and minors employed in the dry cleaning industry in New Hampshire, preliminary to the expected establishment of a mandatory code covering this field under the provisions of the State Minimum Wage Law.

Within 60 days the Board must submit to the Commissioner of Labor a report incorporating their findings along with minimum fair-wage standards.

Portland Ducks Give a Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — Winter afternoons just before sunset, motorists pause on the Baxter Boulevard which encircles Back Bay Basin to view a spectacle probably unparalleled on the New England coast. Black ducks come flying in from the sea, hundreds of them, thousands. Some nights it is estimated that as high as 10,000 seek sanctuary here.

The air is literally alive with them. Generally they circle the Basin once or twice in search of some favorite resting place and then coast to the mirror-like surface.

The Basin is entirely within city limits and no one may shoot, frighten or molest the birds.

By all migratory laws and by their natural instinct these vast flocks should have been on their way long ago to the South. Some go; other thousands stay right through the winter. Naturalists have wondered at this, but even with freezing weather the birds evidently know when they are well off.

As guests of Portland they are sure of a lodging and if the shore ice piles high around the Basin—they are sure even of food. Already the ice has reached out and into the Basin waters until open places where the birds may light have been cut down. Seldom, however, does the Basin freeze over entirely.

A few years ago it did. Something had to be done and for nearly a month city officials took it upon themselves to feed the ducks daily. Large quantities of grain were distributed for the hungry hosts until at last the spring thaws came and the ducks once more were able to shift for themselves. Unless a break comes soon in the freezing temperatures of this winter such feeding may again be necessary.

Roosevelt in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 31 (AP)—John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, arrived here yesterday for a "short period of training in the merchandising department" at the Portland branch of a Boston store by which he has been employed since 1938.

Law Lends Helping Hand

R. J. Keller

Take First Right Then Second Left

Mrs. John W. Goodrich of Brookline, Vice-Chairman of Couriers in the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund Campaign, is directed by Officer Charles R. Condrick of the Boston Police Traffic Squad, stationed at Franklin and Devonshire Streets

Latest Fund Subscriptions

An additional list of subscriptions of $100 or more received from individuals and from companies and employees, released today by Community Fund headquarters, follows:

$10,000—Anonymous, additional (total to date $20,000).
$7,500—Francis A. Countway.
$6,000—Anonymous (2).
$3,750—Anonymous.
$3,000—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott.
$2,500—Mrs. Caroline A. Williams.
$2,350—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Bell.
$2,101—Nathaniel F. Ayer.
$2,000—Sanda Countway; Mrs. George H. Davenport; Mrs. Henry S. Hunnewell; Charles Jackson; Mrs. Charles Goddard Weld.
$1,500—Prof. James R. Jewett.
$1,210—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, Jr.
$1,200—Mrs. George H. Crocker; A. N. O'Nymous.
$800—Frank R. Shepard.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. George Willard Smith; Merle G. Summers.
$680—Mrs. Henry B. Chapin.
$625—Mrs. Edward H. James.
$510—Dr. Hugh Williams.
$500—Talbert Baker; Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Dupee; John H. Harwood; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pierce; Mrs. Phineas W. Sprague.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin.
$350—Mrs. A. S. Jenney; Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Tenney.
$300—Mrs. Thomas S. Blumer; George H. Clough; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Gamble; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hewitt; Mrs. R. Hathorn Parker; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Peabody.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bornstein; John J. Cornish; Mrs. Alfred D. Foster; Mrs. Charles J. Nichols; Harry R. Trainer.
$240—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Beatley.
$210—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Wrenn, 2nd.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Antonio S. Alcaide; George A. Butman; Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gleason; Mrs. Theodore C. Haffenreffer; Mrs. George Hawley; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Holt; Mrs. Augustus P. Loring Jr.; the Rev. George P. O'Conor; Mr. and Mrs. William M. Rand; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Robb Jr.; Pamelia E. Sayward Trust; Horace B. Shepard.
$175—Prof. and Mrs. George L. Kittredge; Edward Watchmaker.
$150—Judge John Duff.
$155—John A. Maddocks.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Connolly; Dorchester Woman's Club; Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Edmonds; Mrs. Horace Field; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gahan; Ralph G. Hinkley; Mr. and Mrs. Max Lipson; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence K. Marshall; James P. Parker; Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Sanborn, additional (Total to date $250); Mr. and Mrs. Roger D. Smith.
$140—The Rev. Francis Lee Whittemore.
$135—E. Thayer Bigelow.
$135—Miss Eliza Holt Converse; Dr. Abigail A. Eliot; Mr and Mrs. Walter Humphreys; Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn; Miss Lucy Walker.
$120—J. Leonard Johnson.
$115—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand V. Degan.
$114—Household employees of Mrs. Charles G. Weld.
$110—Mrs. Edith R. Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Rice; Gibbs W. Sherrill; Mrs. John B. Swift, Jr.
$100—"F. W. K."; John W. Ames; James A. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Batcheider; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon M. Benedict; Henry E. Bothfield; James H. Burdett; Miss Sarah K. Burgess; Mr. and Mr. Robert T. Cairns; Mr. and Mrs. Lyon Carter; Earle P. Charlton, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Clark; Mrs John S. Cooke; Philip Eiseman, additional (Total to date $550); Miss Mary Emery; Dr. Charles C. Foster; Edith Gammans; Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Good; Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon; Miss Dorothy Q. Hale; Miss Ellen Hale; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Heard; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hutchins; Dr. and Mrs. Fred R. Jouett; David Levin; the Rev. John J. McGarry; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Morse; Rudge Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Ernst M. Parsons; Mrs. Walter H. Pierce; Judge and Mrs. Abraham E. Pinanski, additional (Total to date $650); Mr. and Mrs. Hiram J. Potter; the Rev. Henry C. Reardon; Charles T. Russell; Mrs. Edward J. Sampson; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Storey, Jr.; Mrs. John R. Suydam; Richard S. Townsend; Miss Evelyn Walker; Fred B. Wheeler.

Subscriptions of companies and employees:

$40,000—Lever Brothers Company.
$18,000—The Employers' Group and its employees.
$7,839—New England Mutual Life Insurance Company employees, first report.
$6,769—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company employees, first report.
$6,200—Lever Brothers Company executives and employees, first report.
$5,000—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.
$3,545 — Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. employees.
$3,500—Boston Insurance Company; OBrion, Russell & Company, Brokers and Associates and employees.
$3,200—C. H. Sprague Company & Associated Companies and employees, first report.
$3,100—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc
$2,400—Monsanto Chemical Company.
$2,388—American Mutual Liability Insurance Company employees, first report.
$2,300—Gulf Oil Corporation.
$2,200—American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.
$2,181—Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company employees, additional (total to date $3,241)
$1,803—Boston Insurance Company employees, first report.
$1,750—Fairfield & Ellis.
$1,564—Boit, Dalton & Church employees, first report.
$1,352—Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies employees, first report.
$1,200—Metropolitan Coal Company, additional (total to date $1,325).
$1,000—Field & Cowles; Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, additional (total to date $11,500); William A. Muller & Company Corp., Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees; Sun Oil Company; United Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
$944—Metropolitan Coal Company, employees, first report.
$811—Field & Cowles employees.
$865—Travelers Insurance Company employees, first report.
$825—Gulf Oil Corporation employees; J. S. Waterman & Sons, Inc.
$785—Sun Oil Company employees.
$750—Atlantic Coal Company of Massachusetts; City Fuel Company and Associate Companies.
$649—Shell Oil Corp. employees.
$629—Fairfield & Ellis employees, first report.
$550—Gale & Stone and Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees.
$535—Monsanto Chemical Company employees, first report.
$525—American Oil Company.
$500—American Policyholders' Insurance Company; Batchelder Whittemore Coal Company; Old Colony Insurance Company; Manufacturers Chemical Company; Roosevelt & Sargent; Shell Oil Corp.
$449—City Fuel Company & Associate Companies employees, first report.
$444—Aetna Casualty & Surety Company employees, first report.
$420—Atlantic Coal Company of Massachusetts employees.
$409—New England Fire Insurance Rating Association employees, first report.
$407—Hinckley & Woods and employees.
$350—Elmer A. Lord & Company; Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company.
$333—Kimball, Gilman & Company employees.
$300—Allied American Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
$290—Merle G. Summers Agency, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company employees, first report.
$250—R. S. Hoffman & Company and employees; Massachusetts Indemnity Insurance Company and employees.
$240—Keystone Manufacturing Company employees.
$240—Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company employees.
$227—Transit Mutual Insurance Company and employees.
$200—Delaware Lackawanna & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; E. S. Morse & Company and employees; The New River Company.
$198—Massachusetts Rating & Inspection Bureau employees.
$187—American Oil Company employees; Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company employees.
$181—Maryland Casualty Company employees.
$160—Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and employees.
$150—Jordan, Read & Company and employees; Lexington Trust Company; Standard Auto Gear Company, Inc.
$143—Massachusetts State Reformatory employees.
$136—William Wallace & Company and employees.
$126—Boston Board Fire Underwriters, Inc., and employees.
$123—Arthur D. Cronin & Co., Inc., employees; Eastern Underwriters Inspection Bureau employees.
$120—Batcheider Whittemore Coal Company employees, first report.
$105—Retail Credit Company employees.
$100—American Agricultural Chemical Company; Calco Chemical Company; G. S. Cheney Company; Community Dentists and Opticians; Congress Stores, Inc., and employees; Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.; Geigy Company, Inc.; General Dyestuff Corporation; Island Creek Coal Company; Standard Publishing Company; Standard Rivet Company; Union Market National Bank; United Consumers, Inc.

Agreement Signed For 'No Strikes'

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—Joseph Salerno, Regional Director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced yesterday the New Bedford Clothing Company had signed a working agreement with the union—the first ever signed by the A. C. W. A. in New Bedford.

The contract provides, Mr. Salerno said: closed shop; no strikes or lockouts; arbitration of all disputes and grievances that cannot be adjusted by mutual negotiations between union representatives and employer; 36-hour week; 40 cents an hour minimum pay; equal division of work in slack times, and the right of the union to ask for an upward revision of wages at the beginning of each session.

C. I. O. Asks Election

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 31 (AP)—George Jarbar, state director of the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) said his union has petitioned the Boston office of the National Labor Relations Board for an election to determine the collective bargaining agency for about 2,000 employees of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., in Biddeford. The Pepperell company manufactures sheeting and other cotton textiles.

Prison Association's Meeting and 'Open House'

The first annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the recently organized United Prison Association of Massachusetts will be held at 51 Cornhill tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Following the business meeting and election of officers "open house" will be held until 6 o'clock.

The Association is an agency for extending aid to discharged prisoners, and to initiate and support legislation designed to improve the lot of the man who has served a prison term. It comprises three groups formerly known as the John Howard Society, the Massachusetts Prison Association, and the Friends of Prisoners, and its Executive Secretary is Henry Mascarello.

Major Parties in Bay State Plan for National Conventions

Massachusetts Democrats will send 12 delegates-at-large and two district delegates from each of the 15 Congressional districts to the Democratic Convention, while the Republicans will send four delegates-at-large and two district delegates from each Congressional district to the Republican National Convention, the respective party State Committees announced last night. In addition alternates will be named for each of the regular delegates.

The delegate election will take place on April 30 at which time the voters will also name delegates to the Democratic and Republican State Conventions.

The Democratic plans provide that each of the 12 delegates-at-large will each have a one-third vote, while each district delegate will have a full vote. The large number of delegates-at-large will be sufficient to accommodate the large number of Democratic State leaders who desire to participate in the convention.

Each Massachusetts delegation will cast a total of 34 votes in their respective national conventions.

The Republican State Committee announced that 3,482 delegates will be named to the Republican State Convention under a formula providing for one delegate from each town or ward of a city plus one additional delegate for the first 150 votes cast in each town or ward of a city for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1938, and another delegate for each additional 300 such votes cast or for a fractional part as large as 150 votes.

The Democratic State Convention election formula calls for one delegate from each town and ward of a city with an additional delegate for each 1,500 Democratic voters in 1938 above the initial 1,500.

While the Republican State Committee had hoped to avoid a National Convention delegate-at-large contest by announcing an unpledged slate made up of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority House Leader, and John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, a battle now looms. It is reported that some of the major Republican leaders are ready to seek a delegation pledged to Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, who made a strong impression when he visited Massachusetts recently and was the recipient of the pledged support of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller.

More Alien Ships Enter Boston

More but smaller ships entered the port of Boston in 1939 than in 1938, from foreign ports, while fewer but larger ships came in from domestic ports, it was disclosed today in a resumé of the year's commerce by the United States Army Engineers at Boston.

Arrivals from foreign ports last year totaled 1,686 vessels against 1,609 the previous year. But total net registered tonnage of the 1939 arrivals was 5,756,746 tons while the 1938 arrivals totaled 5,898,772 tons. The increase was shown to have been mostly in motorships, with 520 arriving in 1939, compared with 454 in 1938. The steamers arriving totaled 1,151 against 1,143 in 1938.

Domestic trip arrivals in 1939 totaled 5,187, contrasted with 5,229 in 1938. But the fewer arrivals of 1939 were larger craft, having a total net registered tonnage of 9,214,742 tons, against 8,792,084 tons for the larger number of arrivals in 1938.

In the domestic vessels, the falling off came mostly in barges, with 628 arriving in 1939, compared with 830 in 1938. Steamers, too, fell off from 2,405 arrivals in 1938 to 2,349 in 1939. But motorships gained 97 over 1938; 1,108 came in during 1939.

Travelers' Aid Names Officers

At the annual meeting of the Travelers' Aid Society of Boston, Inc., which was held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, 306 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Gardner H. Fiske was re-elected President of the Society. Other officers re-elected were Chandler Hovey, Treasurer; Miss Sophie M. Friedman, Secretary; Rufus S. Wilson, Assistant Secretary; and Miss Rose L. Dexter and P. A. O'Connell, Vice-Presidents.

Members of the Board of Directors who were re-elected for a period of three years were: Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Miss Lucy Aspinwall, Mrs. Earle P. Charlton, Channing Cox, Harold G. Cutler, Miss Sophie M. Friedman, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. William H. Coolidge, Miss Constance B. Learned, and Alton B. Sharp.

Fred I. Grant was elected to the Board of Directors, and Edward S. French was elected as Honorary Vice-President.

Reports of the year's work showed 21,016 individuals received service through the Society. Among these were 1,817 dependent non-resident individuals or families, 1,000 children traveling alone, and 321 runaways.

Riding School Men Plan Co-operative

Greater Boston horse lovers will gather in the Hotel Kenmore on Feb. 20 to celebrate the first year of the Massachusetts Riding School Association, an owner-members group of 30 stables and clubs principally in the metropolitan area. Large parties also have been made up from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont riding or horse-show clubs and associations to attend the frolic.

One of the outstanding activities of the Massachusetts group during the past year has been the co-operative purchase of hay. Attempts are now being made within the Association to form a co-operative buying group, and interested officials of the Association are offering bids on a five-months contract for the purchase of hay. Ben Crooker of Melrose, Secretary-Treasurer of the M. R. S. A., will make a report on the hay purchase at the next Association meeting, at Good's Riding School, Medford, on Monday, Feb. 5.

Consideration will be given later to possible purchases of grain and equipment on a co-operative basis by the Association. On a recent preliminary trial of co-operative buying it was shown that one member alone effected a saving of $200 in hay costs over a three-month period.

Certificate Issue Denied New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks refused yesterday to authorize the Trustees of the New Haven Railroad, now undergoing reorganization, to issue new equipment trust certificates, recommending instead that the road make its purchase with cash.

The jurist instructed counsel for the road to prepare an affidavit to show any reason why the equipment ordered last year and amounting to $1,250,000 should not be paid out of the "huge cash surplus."

Judge Hincks said he knew that the road had plenty of cash on hand and that the banks did not care to take any more. "I think," he asserted, "that the road must pay a premium now to deposit this money with the banks."

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes it's rather amusing . . . looking around through the shops and seeing just what the reasons are for a sale. We mean that when a store decides to mark things down there must be some kind of a name for it, and the result is that at the moment one shop is having what they choose to call their "annual sale," another is featuring a "stocktaking sale," and still another store is in the midst of a "birthday sale," while another one is undergoing a "month-end sale." Not a plain ordinary "sale" in the lot this week. However, a sale by any name would smell as sweet to any woman, so we'll pass on a few of the highlights in some of them.

* * *

Special Features in Every Department

Jordan Marsh is one of the stores, and the special features are in every department, from the lace jabot department to the furniture and house furnishings. Personally, we found ourselves up on the fourth floor of the annex, right in the midst of all the lovely china and glassware . . . trying so hard to remember just which pattern in the Rock Sharpe Crystal line matched our rapidly declining dozen at home. It's really too bad that we can't have the salesgirl cut off little swatches of this and that china and glassware, so we could truck them home and call in our orders. As it is many women can't remember patterns, and the result is that they buy a whole new dozen, when there were seven of another pattern at home that might have been matched. However, to get back to the crystal, it's now only 49 cents for each piece; whereas the normal price is usually around $7.50 a dozen. And some very pretty sets of china were on display at big markdowns. Like $49.85 for a 93-piece dinner set. And sets at much lower figures, too.

* * *

Here Are Curtains You've Longed For

Then there's Paine Furniture Company, right opposite Hotel Statler . . . with a special in the way of those Staze-Rite curtains that women have been longing for, for lo these many years. They're of Marquisette, and the Staze-Rite business is a new treatment which they've all been put through, that renders them able to keep their original finish, even after laundering. Of fine quality, in either Ivory or Ecru, and we understand that this finish makes them stay up longer between launderings. Incidentally, in every pair is a pamphlet that tells you how to wash them, and whereas you might go ahead and do things your own way and have things come out all right, it is advisable to at least read the directions. Manufacturers (to whom far too many things are returned, and money refunded with a smile that bears a question mark!) tell us that one of the biggest troubles with women is that they just won't bother to read directions. Or if they do, they somehow or other figure that they know better than the manufacturers, and use their own private method. Often with bad effects, and back they sashay to the store with their purchases! Anyhow, these curtains are now $3.25 a pair, and they are something like 43 inches by at least 2¼ yards long.

* * *

Those Three-Note Table Chimes

Of course we don't know how things are at your house, but unless you have a butler who is willing to tramp all over the house announcing dinner to the various and sundry members of the family (often over the shrieking of a radio program!) the chances are that the announcing of dinner is a pretty noisy affair. With some member invariably being left out at that. So perhaps you'd like one of those three-note table chimes that R. H. White has on their street floor for one dollar.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

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TUESDAY —Education Page; a page for adult students, parents and teachers including columns, "Our Youth Round Table," and "Through the Editor's Window." Home Building and Furnishing Page, including Antiques.

WEDNESDAY —Women's Page; fashions, recipes and women's activities; Continental News letter on first Wednesday in month.

THURSDAY —Young Folks' Page, for older boys and girls; interesting pictures and serial stories. Stamp Corner on first Thursday; Book Reviews on last Thursday.

FRIDAY —Women's Page; columns, "Adventures in Homemaking" and Gardening.

SATURDAY —The Weekly Magazine Section, a survey of world affairs; Rotogravure, beautifully illustrated. Education Page. Art, Music and Theater Page, a weekly review from great world capitals.

DAILY FEATURES —News and comment from authoritative sources; Editorial Page, including cartoon, "The Wide Horizon" and other features; The Home Forum, a page of prose, poetry and art; Financial Page, Sports Page; Daily Features Page, a page of fun and facts, including clean comics.

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ONE DOLLAR A MONTH DELIVERED EVERYWHERE

Commerce and Finance

United States Exports' Volume Now Virtually at 1929 Levels

Business and Industry

Profit of 100 Concerns Rises 67 P. C. in '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of the first 100 companies to report for the full year 1939 were 67 per cent larger than in 1938, an Associated Press compilation disclosed.

Large profits which piled up during the brief but furious war boom of the final quarter helped boost the year's earnings of the group of $514,363,000, compared with $308,171,000 in 1938.

Excluding one of the group, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, net income of the remaining 99 amounted to $341,917,000, more than double the $155,634,000 earned the previous year.

The railroads made the most remarkable showing of the corporations reporting so far, as 21 carriers showed a net income of $68,345,000, against $6,018,000 in 1938. The fourth quarter—always a big one in the railroad business—was especially good in 1939 with the 21 roads reporting profits of $49,946,000, compared with $29,108,000 in the final three months of 1938.

Another noteworthy performance was turned in by 66 miscellaneous industrial enterprises which earned $221,804,000, compared with $102,777,000 the year before. Industrial profits in the fourth quarter felt the magic touch of the war boom as net income of 45 companies reporting for that period totaled $66,397,000, more than three times as much as the same companies earned during the fourth quarter business recovery in 1938.

Earnings of the industrial group were greatly lifted by the marked improvement in earnings of United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel Corporations.

Eight public utilities showed a modest increase in annual net income from $43,857,000 in 1938 to $48,263,000 in 1939, a gain of approximately 10 per cent.

Four companies engaged in consumer financing and banking activities boosted their profits to $3,505,000 from $2,982,000 the previous year.

Inland Steel Net More Than Doubled

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries reported for 1939, subject to final audit, net profit of $10,947,251, equal to $6.74 a share on 1,624,265 shares of capital stock outstanding.

This compared with $4,916,203, or $3.12 a share on 1,577,005 shares, in 1938.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1939, net profit was $4,574,441, equal to $2.81 a share, which compared with $1,759,785, or $1.11 a share, in the like 1938 period.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 13. The company paid $1 on Dec. 1 and a special of $1.50 on Dec. 20, bringing total dividends for 1939 to $4 a share.

Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended January 18 increased to 288 from 277 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 367.

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Bernard W. Doyle

Elected to the board of directors of the Boston Edison Co. He is a Vice-President of the Du Pont Viscoloid Company, and a director of the U. S. Rubber Company, Massachusetts Mutual Life Association and the Merchants National Bank, Leominster, Mass. Mr. Doyle also is known for his philanthropic activities.

Broader Demand For Steel Not Expected Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—"Convincing" evidence of a broader demand for steel in the immediate future, except from the automobile companies, is nowhere to be found, Iron Age said in a weekly survey.

"While January is normally a period of slow pick-up," the magazine said, "the situation has been affected this year by the heavy production of the fourth quarter and widespread cold weather and snow, which have delayed the placing of orders for spring activity."

The probability the automobile industry will come into the market during February for March requirements was mentioned as a source of new buying.

"Considering these retarding factors, some steel companies derive a degree of satisfaction from a steady flow of orders, even though the aggregate volume is not increasing and averages not more than 50 per cent of shipments," the review continued.

"A further reduction of backlog tonnage accounts for a five-point drop in the ingot production rate for the industry to 77 per cent this week.

"A more sharply competitive situation in fabricated structural steel and reinforcing bars, brought about by the mid-winter dearth of new construction projects, is accompanied by price concessions in some districts, the situation on the Pacific Coast being particularly weak."

Declining prices for scrap steel reflected the cloudy outlook, the survey added. The Iron Age scrap composite price declined to $17.33 a ton.

Petroleum Corp. of America

NEW YORK—Petroleum Corporation of America, in its annual statement, reports that the net asset value per share of 1,938,600 shares of the corporation's stock outstanding in the hands of the public at Dec. 31, 1939, was $11.42, after deducting all liabilities and reserves, compared with $13.08 per share on 1,963,200 shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1938.

U. S. Exports Excess Highest in Ten Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that foreign exports of the United States had virtually reached 1929 levels since the European war.

In December, a department analysis said, exports of $368,000,000 exceeded imports by $121,000,000, the largest margin in a decade. The volume of exports was said to be equal to 1929 levels although the value was smaller because of lower prices.

Exports for all of 1939, totaling $3,177,344,000, surpassed the import total of $2,318,258,000 by $859,086,000.

The year's excess of exports was the second highest snice 1928. In 1938, exports amounted to $3,094,440,000 and imports to $1,960,428,000, an excess of $1,134,012,000.

Although December exports and imports were larger than those of December, 1938, the export excess in December, 1939, was far ahead of the $97,596,000 chalked up in December, 1938, when exports totaled $268,943,000 and imports $171,347,000.

In all of 1939, export gains were recorded in nearly all kinds of manufactured goods, particularly airplanes, metal-working machinery and other war supplies.

Agricultural exports slumped, although cotton shipments were slightly above 1938. Shipments of grains, tobacco, and fruit were hit hardest. Gains were shown for meats, fats and dairy products.

The department said the rise in imports was linked with better business in this country, which required larger quantities of foreign raw and semi-manufactured products.

Geographically, exports increased to Latin America, Canada, Asia, and the northern countries of Europe. These trends developed, however, after the outbreak of war. In the last four months of the year, compared with the same months of 1938, exports to Canada increased 43 per cent, to Latin America, 42 per cent, and to the Scandinavian countries, 67 per cent Shipments to the United Kingdom, the nation's No. 1 customer, fell off.

Some export comparison, giving first 1938 and then 1939 figures, included:

Cotton $228,647,000 and $243,460,000; unmanufactured tobacco, $155,671,000 and $77,422,000; wheat, $78,087,000 and $36,815,000; corn, $94,497,000 and $19,802,000; lard, $18,295,000 and $20,222,000; iron and steel scrap $45,830,000 and $55,811,000; copper, $77,414,000 and $88,053,000; rubber manufactures, $25,278,000 and $36,406,000; automobile tires, $11,264,000 and $16,285,000; cotton cloth, $30,560,000 and $36,549,000.

Gasoline and other motor fuel, $103,544,000 and $96,997,000; lubricating oil, $68,939,000 and $90,959,000; steel mill manufactures, $51,771,000 and $66,520,000; electrical machinery and apparatus, $102,126,000 and $105,306,000; industrial machinery, $269,908,000 and $289,863,000; agricultural machinery and implements, $75,432,000 and $68,507,000; automobiles and parts, $270,427,000 and $253,722,000; aircraft and parts, $68,228,000 and $116,910,000.

Import comparison included:

Hides and skins, $29,883,000 and $47,056,000; crude rubber, $129,542,000 and $179,026,000; unmanufactured wool, $22,605,000 and $49,667,000; raw silk, $88,821,000 and $120,852,000; coffee, $137,824,000 and $139,574,000; nickel, $11,014,000 and $24,914,000; tin, $44,860,000 and $70,591,000; wood pulp, $72,778,000 and $75,876,000.

Another indicator of better business was an increase in imports of cut but unset diamonds from $17,017,000 in 1938 to $27,417,000.

Imports of whisky and other spirits declined from $49,197,000 to $48,285,000, but imports of wine increased from $8,511,000 to $9,049,000.

Private Industry Built U. S., Not Government, Willkie Says

(Continued from Page 1)

other business, without a single exception—that it was started, nursed, got going, and then made to grow, by men willing to risk their own talents and their own money, who took their enterprises to bed with them and stayed awake nights thinking up where to find money to feed the business, products to bring in the customers, and customers to replenish the till."

"Do you think that's true of every business?" I asked. "That's a broad statement."

"The pioneering and development work," he said, "is always done by private enterprise. It has to be, 'Why,' he continued, warming up, "every bath-tub in New York City, every telephone, every electric light, is there because some fellow saw a profit — or thought he saw one—in developing the thing. It's the fact that we have permitted this hope of profit that has brought these things into being. Take away this hope of profit and you take away the source of energy that has given us this thing.

"Sure, we've got the natural resources. So has Russia. That's no assurance that we would make telephones, electric lights, and power houses out of them. The Indians had them before we did."

"I notice you keep talking about the 'hope of profit' instead of just plain 'profit,'" I said. "Most people call this a profit system."

"I know," he said, "that's the joker. It ought to be called the 'profit and loss' system. Or better, 'the loss and profit' system. Most of the money is lost—particularly the early money.

"They talk sometimes of the big money made by those who 'get in on the ground floor.' Maybe that's true in the stock market. I don't play it. But I can tell you it wasn't true in the beginnings of the utility business. For every fellow that came out with a final profit I can show you ten that came out on the other side of the ledger. I say 'hope of profit.'

"Why, take dams. Thirty years ago the first power dam was built on the Tennessee River. It was the beginning of the present hydro sources down there.

"Several men lost their fortunes in that dam.

"True, it wasn't a very good dam as they go nowadays. Naturally. But it helped give the experience from which these modern dams are being built.

"How about the abuses?" I baited him.

"Certainly there were abuses developed. They're bound to develop in any business, particularly in a period of rapid growth and development. Nobody can deny that they had to be corrected.

"But that's entirely different from having the government take over. No question that we've got to prevent them from recurring. But we're having them constantly flaunted before us. They looms so large we forget the accomplishments.

"I see just two reasons why curing the abuses shouldn't lead to the government stepping into business' shoes.

"In the first place, there's no proof that the abuses would in the end be any less.

"I won't go into that now."

"Thank you," I said.

"The second is that you can't have your cake and eat it too. The Government has never developed an idea or promoted anything. It represents a way of thinking which is fundamentally limited either to saying no or to imitating. It just isn't any good at adventuring, in a business sense. Government officials are naturally 'such men as sleep o' nights.' You might—I say you might—then have industry run by administrations or bureaus which were pure and scot-free of abuses. But they wouldn't have any it."

"Thank you, Mr. Willkie," I said. "I've got a story." We chatted at the door.

"There's just one thing that distinguishes big businessmen, or successful businessmen, or—well, call them what you want," he said. "It's rather disillusioning to get to know them. Some are broad-minded and some are narrow-minded. Some are attractive, and some are unattractive. Some are quiet, and some are talkative. Some are social-minded and some aren't social-minded. They have all the characteristics of other people. But there's just one thing that's peculiar to them—a sort of a hall-mark. It's the burr in their ears that keeps them awake and turning over at night, trying to think how to get something done—in the hope of a profit.

"You asked me what I thought business has done for the national welfare," he concluded. "I hope this discussion has been profitable to you."

U. S. Steel Net In 4th Quarter Best Since '29

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp.—world's biggest steel maker—experienced the most profitable fourth quarter since 1929 in the final three months of last year.

While it was the best fourth quarter in a decade, the sudden surge of business brought by the war-inspired wave of buying failed to boost profits to the levels of either the second or third quarters of 1937.

The company reported after the directors meeting net profit for the last quarter of $28,835,282, compared with only $.,394,454 in the final three months of 1938, and $10,420,445 in the quarter ended last Sept. 30.

Loss in 1938

This brought net profits for the year 1939, after an unsatisfactory first half, to $41,226,039, which contrasted with a net loss of $7,717,454 in 1938. It was less than half, however, of the 1937 net of $94,944,358.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman, issued a statement saying the improved showing "reflects the higher level in the nation's volume of business in the fourth quarter and the generally enlarged business of the entire second half of the year." He had no comment to make about the future, however.

Shipments of finished steel products in the fourth quarter last year amounted to 3,793,723 tons, or 84.3 per cent of capacity. For the full year 1939 these shipments totaled 10,652,150 tons or 59.5 per cent of capacity compared with 6,655,749 tons or 36.7 per cent in the year 1938.

Earnings on the common stock, after preferred dividends, amounted to $2.59 a share in the fourth quarter, but reflecting earlier deficits after payments on the senior issue, came to only $1.83 a share for the full year.

Many More Workers

There are approximately 258,820 employees on the pay roll at the present time, Mr. Stettinius said, an increase of 24.8 per cent compared with a year ago.

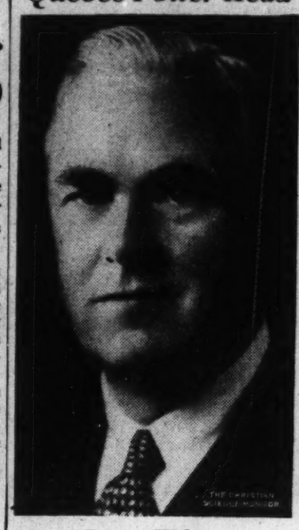
The number of employees in December exceeded 260,000, highest in the company's history save for a few months in 1937, when a peak of 277,092 was reached.

As of the first of the year, the company held unexpended balances for approved additions and betterments to plant and property of $54,000,000. The two largest items planned were a $12,000,000 power plant in the Pittsburgh area, announced last fall, and expenditure of about $10,000,000 for new railroad cars.

The total profit from operations for 1939 came to $111,699,038, from which was deducted $61,133,191 for depreciation, depletion, etc. other deductions, mainly bond interest, brought the year's net to $41,226,039. After payment of $25,219,676 of preferred dividends, the surplus for the year was $16,006,363.

"Net current assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries at Dec. 31, 1939,—after deducting current dividend declarations—were $458,372,633 compared with $420,679,104 at Dec. 31, 1938, or an increase of $37,693,529."

Quebec Power Head



James Wilson

Elected President of Quebec Power Company. He is head of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. He succeeds the late Julian C. Smith. W. S. Hart, Vice-President of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, was elected a Vice-President of Quebec Power Company and will continue to act as Treasurer. H. G. Budden was named Secretary of the company, filling the post formerly held by Mr. Wilson. R. J. Beaumont, an Assistant General Manager of Shawinigan, was elected a Director of Quebec Power Company.

Canadian Bank Deposits Increase

OTTAWA (CP) — Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks during last Dec. 30, totaled $1,741,058,768, compared with $1,734,837,368 on Nov. 31, and $1,659,646,208 on Dec. 31, 1938, the Finance Department announced.

Following is the chartered banks statement for December:

	Dec. 30, 1939	Dec. 31, 1938
Reserve funds	$111,750,000	$133,750,000
Note circulation	90,061,563	94,522,675
Demand deposits	852,999,234	734,103,116
Notice deposits	1,741 058,768	1,659,646,208
Deposits outside Canada	474,477,916	419,683,930
Bk of Can notes	70,572,780	56,836,955
Dep with bk of Can		223,492,053
Call loans in Can	52,868,934	64,873,837
Call loans elsewhere	48,661,689	50,798,172
Current loans in Canada	960,264,582	806,466,362
Cur loans elsewhere	147 160,322	152,458,364
Total liabilities	3,807,090,063	3,418,980,971
Total assets	3,821,960,521	3,431,480,887

Netherlands Economy Agitated By War; Shipping Is Hard Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A review of the Netherlands economic situation during 1939 must be divided into two parts. The impact of the war was so violent that the whole business life since September shows in many branches wide variation from the first eight months.

The economic recovery which began about the middle of 1938 continued gradually during the first eight months of 1939 and resulted in a reduction of unemployment. The figures for Netherlands companies were rather favorable, commerce and the shipping industry worked satisfactorily, imports and exports showed a decided improvement.

Since September some branches have been influenced very unfavorably by war conditions in Europe; others however have shown increased activity.

Netherlands foreign trade has shown the following development since September (in million guilders—1 guilder=.5338):

	Imports		Exports	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
September	106	117	66	101
October	124	127	52	98
November	157	119	75	92
Total	387	363	193	291

The fact that the imports were higher than in the corresponding period of the preceding year can be regarded as a favorable factor for the Netherlands food and raw material position.

Exports Decline

Exports declined considerably however and a difference of 100,000,000 guilders compared with the same period the previous year shows clearly that the Netherlands has to make every possible effort to maintain exports.

The improvement during November, however, is regarded as a hopeful symptom. It is clear that the war on the high seas has had most severe consequences on Netherlands shipping industry.

The shipping trade showed very favorable results during the first eight months of 1939, but during the last four months the difficulties were great. Traffic in Netherlands ports declined sharply and the German flag as well as those of other belligerent countries practically disappeared from the ports. Shipping traffic between neutral countries was also much reduced.

Shipping companies found partial compensation for the sharply increased costs and risks in the very high freight rates. Many vessels, however, are chartered by the Netherlands Government and though the freight rates paid by the Government ensure a fair profit margin, those in the open market are substantially higher.

Some Industries Busy

Activity in the shipbuilding industry declined also and the pay rolls at the end of 1939 were about 22 per cent lower than at the end of June last.

Other branches, however, were influenced advantageously. The textile, clothing, and leather industries are working at full capacity. A forecast of the outlook for these industries for 1940 is difficult to make, but it seems improbable that activity will be maintained on the same high level. A large part of the orders came from the military authorities.

On the other hand the public seems to have overbought in some articles. In the clothing industry for instance it is felt the extraordinary activity is ended in view of the fact that the buying wave is completed.

During August the payments of the Government's Savings Bank were 8,000,000 guilders more than the new savings and during September even 12,000,000 guilders. A considerable part of these amounts is probably used for purchases.

Retail Buying Wave

The index figures for retail sales illustrate clearly the buying wave during September (the corresponding week of 1938=100):

Aug. 14-19	100.8	Oct.-23-28	112.1
Aug. 21-26	110.9	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	115.4
Aug. 28-Sep. 2	121.6	Nov. 6-11	116.4
Sept. 4-9	128.9	Nov. 13-18	100.6
Sept. 11-16	148.6	Nov. 20-25	105.8
Sept. 18-23	171.1	Nov. 27-Dec 2	92.
Sept. 25-30	171.	Dec. 4-9	†165.8
Oct. 2-7	152.5	Dec. 11-16	118.9
Oct. 9-14	136.3	Dec. 18-23	*152.1
Oct. 16-21	126.2		

† Santa Clause purchases (a Netherlands holiday).
* Christmas purchases.

Owing to feared slowing down in supplies of materials, higher prices and reserve in the granting of credits, activity in the building industry declined substantially. The following figures regarding new building contracts illustrate clearly this unfavorable development (in million guilders):

	1938	1939
July	12.65	11.
August	11.03	9.14
September	8.61	2.89
October	5.98	4.96

In spite of the efforts of the Netherlands Government to avoid a heavy increase in prices such increase could not be prevented owing to heavy rise in the prices of raw materials abroad and the higher transport costs. Taking the basis of 1926-1930 as equal to 100 the index of the wholesale prices was: for August, 70.5; for September 75.4; for October 80.8; for November 83.6 and for December 84.7.

Western Ontario Tobacco Growers Discuss Surplus

OTTAWA (CP) — Representatives of 1,200 western Ontario tobacco growers have conferred with two Dominion cabinet ministers in an effort to solve the problem of what can be done with a 1939 crop surplus of between 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds. The talks will be resumed after a conference with Ontario Government officials.

British importers this year took only 8,000,000 pounds, or about 40 per cent of the normal export to the United Kingdom.

Financial Agencies for Investors, Trustees and Institutions

The New England Trust Company acts as Financial Agent for investors, trustees, and institutions that actively direct their own investment policies yet wish to be relieved of the mechanical details which property ownership entails.

As your Financial Agent, we hold your securities for you, pay income according to your directions, buy and sell securities on your order, render detailed annual reports of the transactions in your account, furnish you with the data for preparing income tax returns, and attend to other necessary mechanical details.

Our officers will be pleased to explain to you the many immediate and worthwhile advantages of a Financial Agency.

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BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS T. J. FALVEY, President

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1939

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Offices		$ 2,203,577.36
United States Government Bonds		1,512,993.29
State and Municipal Bonds		921,946.42
Other Bonds and Stocks		11,464,831.53
Real Estate		3,049,949.53
Collateral Loans		160,013.98
Mortgage Loan		220,000.00
Premiums in Course of Collection (none over 90 days)		2,816,784.76
Accrued Interest		75,650.59
Reinsurance Due from Other Companies		16,058.70
Deposit with Workmen's Compensation Reinsurance Bureau		230,970.35
Other Admitted Assets		155,491.55
Total Admitted Assets		$22,828,268.06

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Claims		$ 8,710,796.54
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		5,331,876.76
Reserve for Accrued Taxes Payable in 1940		532,453.03
Reserve for Commissions on Outstanding Premiums		567,800.84
Reserve for Other Liabilities		377,073.73
Total Liabilities except Capital		$15,520,000.90
VOLUNTARY CONTINGENCY RESERVE		$1,250,000.00
CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	4,058,267.16	
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS		6,058,267.16
Total		$22,828,268.06

Bonds in the amount of $849,132.69 amortized value are deposited with various States as required by law.

As prescribed by Insurance Department regulations, all bonds eligible for amortization are so valued in this statement. Bonds not eligible for amortization, bonds in default, and all stocks are carried at December 31, 1939, market values.

Transacts business throughout the United States, writing
FIDELITY, SURETY and FORGERY BONDS and ALL KINDS of CASUALTY INSURANCE

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	547,960
1940 volume to date	13,331,090
1939 volume to date	24,062,580

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Stock prices lifted slightly in a slow market today.

Quotations near the final hour mainly showed fractional advances and, in many cases, were lower than the best for the session. Transfers were at a rate approximating 600,000 shares.

Although corporation earnings reports continued good, market sentiment was dampened by the slackened flow of new orders in steel and other "basic" lines.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Youngstown displayed rising tendencies as the day progressed. Other gainers of fractions included Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas, Sperry, U. S. Gypsum, Allied Chemical, Loft, Kennecott, and Phelps Dodge.

Bigelow-Sanford rose at one time more than a point on a highly favorable earnings report for 1939.

The curb was uneven, its few gainers including Aluminum Co. of America, Heyden Chemical, Nehi, and Pepperell.

Bond Demand Broadens

Demand broadened out somewhat today for selected corporate issues in the bond market.

Late prices showed numerous rail, utility and industrial loans up fractions, partly offset by minus signs.

In a heavy turnover, Portland General Electric 4½s of 1960 recovered some of its recent loss with an advance of 2½ points to 73. The buying wave followed reports the company tentatively had arranged with banks to extend and refinance at lower interest rates outstanding notes due in May.

Also prominent on the upside were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Union Pacific 3½s and Studebaker 6s. Western Union 5s and Detroit Edison 4½s receded a bit.

U. S. Treasury loans were uneven in a narrow market. Adriatic Electric 7s, which trade infrequently, were down 15 at 70 on a sale of one bond in the foreign list.

Wheat Irregular In Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Wheat prices moved irregularly within a narrow range today and after gaining ⅝ cent fell as much as ⅞ cent a bushel under the previous close.

Lack of follow through buying on a brief, moderate upturn that carried May contracts to 97⅜, and failure of Winnipeg to maintain early advances caused the decline from the day's best levels. May contracts fell to 96¼, down ⅞ from the previous close.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			1½
Prime 3-4 mos	⅝	⅝	½@⅝
Prime 4-6 mos	¾	¾	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	34¾c	34¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼@
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %
60 days	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %
90 days	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %
4 months	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %
5-6 months	⅝@¾ %	⅝@¾ %	⅝@¾ %

London Market

Short bills	1⅛%	1⅛%
3 mos bills	1⅛	1⅛
Bar gold	168s	168s 1½d
Bar silver	21⅜d	21½d 19⅛d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent			Per Cent
Atlanta	1	Budapest	4
Boston	1	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1	Copenhagen	3
Cleveland	1	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	1½	London	4-4½
Kansas City	1	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	4
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2
Richmond	1½	Oslo	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	4½
St. Louis	1	Prague	2
Athens	6	Riga	3
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	4½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bucharest	3½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 31

Europe	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling			
Demand	$3.98⅝	$3.99	$8.2397
Cables	3.99⅜	3.99¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0226⅛	.0226¾	†
Belgium—belga	.1699	.1697	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.5310	.5309	.4033
Holland—guilder	.2383	.2383	†
Sweden—krona	.2273	.2273	.4537
Norway—krona	.1933	.1933	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1733	.1733	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0074½	.0074½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0065x	.0065x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—pesot§	.2285	.2280	†
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—pesot	.0350	.0350	.2060
Uruguay—pesot	.1950	.1950	.4740
	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5310	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2487	.2487	*
Shanghai—dol	.0781	.0787	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4687	.4687	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8762	.8775	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. ‡‡Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 29 compared with Jan. 30, 1939, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $21,833,462.86 ($18,439,257.69); expenditures, $23,929,974.82 ($34,072,674.91); net balance, $2,233,589,936.49 ($2,927,805,961.86); working balance included $1,622,776,457.42 ($2,382,881,621.85); customs receipts for month, $33,922,407.24 ($23,693,329.22); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $3,030,005,850.81 ($2,222,926,677.47); expenditures, $5,429,097,049.32 ($5,210,489,233.22); excess of expenditures, $2,399,091,198.51 ($1,986,562,555.75); gross debt, $42,119,684,958.55 ($39,638,586,160.78); increase over previous day, $13,445,585.30; gold assets, $17,918,787,620.79 ($14,680,690,869.93).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71⅛	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
56⅛	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	46	46	46	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
68	45½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	50⅝	50½	50½	— ⅝
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20½	4½	Allegpf xw	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 25
18¼	5¼	Allegpf $30 ww	9	11¼	11	11	+ ¼
23½	8	Allegpf $40 ww	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
28¼	14	Allegpf pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 30
11⅞	6¾	Allegheny-L Stl(.95g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
200½	151½	Allen Indus (1g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 29
14⅞	10	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	173½	172¾	172¾	+ ¾
15½	9½	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Mills	3	14½	14½	14½	
71	54½	Allied Stores	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	29	Allied St pf (5)	9	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
19⅞	12¾	Allis-Ch M (1a)	5	67½	67	67	Jan 30
9⅜3	1¼	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 26
21	12	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
74½	50	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 26
24½	16	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
47	16¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	20	20	20	20	Jan 30
17¾	9¾	Am Airlines	13	47¾	45½	45¾	—2
8	3½	Am Bank Note	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
57¾	31⅜	Am Bosch	4	6	6	6	
116½	83¼	Am Br Sh (1a)	4	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
179	150	Am Can (4)	3	115	115	115	—1½
40¼	16¼	Am Can pf	2	176⅜	174⅞	174⅞	Jan 30
64	30¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
25½	13½	Am Car pf	4	44	43	43	Jan 30
115½	100	Am Ch & C(.40e)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
133	109½	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec 21
8¾	5	Am Chicle (4a)	3	136	135	135½	+2
11⅞	5½	Am Colortype	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Jan 24
18¼	6¼	Am Com Alco	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 30
5⅜	2⅜	Am Crystal Sug	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 29
6¼	4¾	Am Encaus Til	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
3⅝	1⅞	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
25⅛	10	Am & For Pow	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jan 30
30⅝	12¼	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	3	22½	22½	22½	—1
33	12	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
8	2⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	19	31½	30	30	—1⅝
43½	25⅜	Am Hide & Lea	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
60	41¾	Am H & L pf (3)	3	58	58	58	
3½	1⅜	AmHome(2.40a)	3	35	35	35	Jan 29
25	14½	Am Ice	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
9	3¾	Am Ice pf	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 30
42	26½	Am Internat'l	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Inv 'll (2.40)	6	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Jan 30
79½	41	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jan 23
15¾	11	Am Locomo*ive	6	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
5¼	2⅛	Am Locomot pf	3	53	53	53	—1¾
40⅛	22⅝	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
124½	112	Am M & Metal	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 30
7	3⅝	Am Metal (½e)	1	23	23	23	
58⅞	32	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
49	28	Am Power & Lt	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	8½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	55¼	54¾	55	Jan 30
22¾	11⅞	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	3	45¼	45	45	— ⅝
80¼	50	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	30	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
15⅜	10¾	Am Roll Mill	9	15⅜	15	15	—
20	9	Am Rad Pf(1¼k)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Jan 26
63	35½	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12	11¾	12	Jan 29
144	127½	Am Seat (⅛g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan 27
69	59½	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	12	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅜
41	20⅛	Am S & R pf (7)	3	1453¾	1451½	1453½	— ¼
14½	8¼	Am Snuff (3a)	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
18¼	9	Am Steel F (¼e)	1	69½	69½	69½	Jan 30
34½	15¼	Am Stores (⅛g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
18½	13⅞	Am Sugar Ref	1	20	20	20	
171¼	148	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89⅝	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	157⅜	157⅜	157⅜	Jan 30
89¾	75¼	Am T & T (9)	3	171	170⅝	170¾	— ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tobacco (5)	6	87¼	87	87	+ ⅛
83⅝	4⅛	Am Tob B (5)	10	89¼	89	89	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	— ½
96	78	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
15¼	3⅝	Am Water Wks	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am W W pf (6)	1	97	97	97	+1
12	4	Am Woolen	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 30
48	24	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
40	20¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
27⅝	13½	Anaconda (1¼g)	9	27	26½	26½	— ½
21	8¾	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
4	1½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 29
105	97	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Jan 27
83¾	35	A P W Paper	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 30
60	33¾	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
65	50	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109¼	109	109¼	+1⅛
58	31¾	Armour Ill	8	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
13	7½	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	
10½	5⅝	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
103⅜	55	Arm Cork (¼e)	8	40½	40	40	
78¾	70	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 29
81	41	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 30
38	30	Assd Dry Goods	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
42¾	21	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	Jan 27
71	49¾	As DG 2pf(93⅛k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
30½	15	Associates I (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
26	9½	Atch T & S F	2	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅛	AT&SF pf (2½e)	3	22¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
34¼	21½	Atl Coast Line	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
10½	10⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
4	2	Atl G&W ln pf	1	14	14	14	—2
11⅞	6¾	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅜	21	21	+ ⅛
40⅛	22⅝	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 25
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
71	50	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
5⅜	2	Atlas Tack	4	6	6	6	Jan 29
3⅞	2	Auburn Auto	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅜	5⅛	Austin Nichols	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jan 26
		Aviation Corp	13	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼

B

21⅜	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7	7	7	Jan 30
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 27
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	5	12¾	12¼	12¼	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 27
128½	104⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	1093⅝	1093⅝	1093⅝	Jan 10
107¼	98	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	127	126¾	127	Jan 25
9⅝	7¼	Beld Hel (.20e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 30
73⅜	52	BeigNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec 27
333¾	163⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	19	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ¼
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 29
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jan 30
100	50¼	Beth Steel (1e)	12	74	72⅞	72⅞	— ½
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
120½	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	117¼	116½	116½	—1½
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	9	32¾	32	32	+ ½
24½	14	Black&Decke (1)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 29
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	3	20	19	19	Jan 30
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	5	23½	23½	23½	
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 29
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	15	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
34¾	19½	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 29
7¾	5⅛	Bower R B (3)	3	32	32	32	
15⅞	7¾	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
31⅞	16⅛	Bridgeport Br	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
41	31	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
53	41¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jan 30
2	1⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52	52	52	—1
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
13¾	11	Bkly & Q Tr pf	6	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅜
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly & Q T pf ct	21	13¼	12¼	13⅛	+ ⅝
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	86	15½	14	15½	+1¼
50	39	Bkl-M pfct(1¼e)	13	54¼	50¾	54½	+3¾
30⅛	13⅜	Bwly Un G (¼e)	4	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35	35	35	— ⅛
25⅛	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	22¼	22½	22½	Jan 16
13⅛	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
8	4	Budd Mfg	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
30	15½	Budd Wheel	27	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
34¼	21½	Bullard Co (¾g)	3	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
20⅜	11½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29	29	29	—1
18¾	11	Burling Mill (1a)	16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	Jan 30
7¾	1	Burr Ad M(.10e)	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Bush Terminal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jan 30
6¼	2½	But Cop&Zinc	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 29
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Jan 29

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	5	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	76	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
6¾	3½	Canad Pacific	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	39	39	39	Jan 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 29
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.20g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 30
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	3	3	3	3	Jan 29
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	67	66½	67	+ ½
64½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	11	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ½
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	2	22¾	22½	22½	Jan 30
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 30
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 27
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jan 30
14¾	3½	Cent Viol St¼g)	2	7	7	7	Jan 29
6⅞	3⅛	Centu y R M	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	38	38	38	Jan 30
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19⅜	19½	19½	Jan 25
30	17	Cham P&F(.30g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 29
21⅛	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	11	39½	39½	39½	— ⅝
95½	85⅝	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 30
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	½	½	½	Jan 19
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 30
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 19
3⅜	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 26
4⅝	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1	1	1	Jan 25
14	9½	Chi Mail Or	1	2	2	2	Jan 26
1⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅝	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	Jan 30
20	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 27
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	2	34	34	34	Jan 30
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 29
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 29
1⅝	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 29
1⅞	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 29
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15½	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	28	81⅝	80⅞	80⅞	—1⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	13½	13½	13½	Jan 30
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2½g)	3	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	3	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	3	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	119½	119½	119½	+ ¼
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62½	62½	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P (⅛)	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	
		Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
37½	20¼	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jan 30
24⅞	11⅜	Collins & A (2e)	4	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
25⅜	14	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18	18	18	Jan 30
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	3	23¾	23½	23⅝	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	54	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅜	Colum Pic vtc	2	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
30½	15⅜	Col P pf (2¾)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	2	23½	23¼	23½	Jan 30
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	88¼	88⅛	88⅜	— ⅛
109⅜	98⅛	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	47⅞	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅞
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 26
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	3	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	1	111½	111½	111½	Jan 22
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	7	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Business in '39 Fell Below '37, States Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the steep upturn in business activity which began in the summer of 1939, averages for the year fell below those of 1937, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

In only 9 out of 51 business indicators were depression declines completely regained, says the report.

Although the 1939 averages exceeded those of 1938 in all indicators except silk consumption, nonresidential building, commodity prices and new corporate capital flotations, they fell behind those of 1937 in total industrial production, in carloadings, in value of department store sales and in new capital flotations, while wholesale commodity prices and security prices were sharply lower.

Durable Goods

The Conference Board analysis of the 1939 averages in comparison with those of the lowest depression year (1932 for most of the indicators) shows that in 1939 three-quarters (74.5 per cent) of the depression loss from 1929 levels in industrial production was regained.

Recovery in durable goods production was considerably below that of 1937, despite the spurt late in the year. Index numbers based on 1929 as 100 show that 69.7 per cent of the depression loss in durable goods was regained in 1939. Recovery was considerably greater in non-durable goods, but reached only 82.7 per cent.

Automobile production for the year fell far below that in 1937 and recovered only 54.8 per cent of its depression loss, partly because of strikes.

Mining production as a whole fell below the 1937 record, and regained 84.1 per cent of its loss, while bituminous coal recovered only 35.4 per cent.

Depression losses were more than recovered in cotton, wool and boot and shoe manufacturing, and in the production of crude petroleum (215.8 per cent) and electric power (348.2 per cent).

Construction

Construction contracts, which suffered severely during the depression, recovered 51 per cent of their losses. Ground regained in 1939, as compared with the lowest depression year in this business field, was as follows: residential building, 65.1 per cent; nonresidential construction, 28.4 per cent; public works, 106.2 per cent; and public utility construction, 47.5 per cent.

One of the most important indicators, totaling carloadings, showed a recovery of only 30.9 per cent of depression losses, and for the year as a whole was well below the 1937 level.

Volume of department store sales almost equalled that in 1929, but in value these sales regained only half their losses. Rural retail sales for the year were slightly higher than in 1929, while variety store sales recovered 80.5 per cent of the ground lost.

Commodity Prices

Average wholesale commodity prices for 1939 were even lower than in 1938, and the extent of recovery in the various branches was as follows: All commodities, 40.3 per cent; raw materials, 35.4 per cent; semimanufactures, 51.4 per cent; finished goods, 42.2 per cent; farm products, 30.3 per cent; and foods, 25.1 per cent.

Cost of Living

The Conference Board's combined index for the cost of living of wage earners (1929=100) shows an average of 85.1 for 1939, against 74.8 for the lowest year of the depression. The average for 1937 was 88.4.

All stocks, while gaining moderately over 1938, were sharply under the 1937 average. The extent of recovery from the depression low year was 28.7 per cent for all stocks, 40.8 per cent for industrials, 9.3 per cent for public utilities, and only 1.5 per cent for rails.

Corporate bond prices, averaged for 1939, failed to reach the 1937 level, and showed a recovery of 42.5 per cent.

New capital issues, which fell to 1.9 (1929=100) in the depression low year, were little better in 1939, and far below both 1938 and 1937. The year's recovery amounted to only 2.4 per cent. The notable rise in refunding operations which has occurred in recent years continued, however, and the total exceeded that of 1929.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.97	.97¾	.96¼	.96½	.97
July	.94½	.94¾	.93¾	.93¾	.94½
Sept.	.94	.94¼	.93¼	.93¾	.93½
	Corn				
May	.56¾	.56¾	.55¾	.55½	.56¾
July	.56¼	.56½	.55¾	.55¾	.56¼
Sept.	.56¾	.57	.56¼	.56¾	.56¼
	Oats				
May	.38¾	.39	.38¾	.39	.38¾
July	.34¼	.34½	.34	.34	.33½
Sept.	.32	.32½	.32	.32½	.32
	Rye				
May	.67¾	.67¾	.66¼	.66½	.67¼
July	.66¾	.67¼	.65¾	.65¾	.67½
Sept.	.67¼	.67¼	.66¼	.66½	.67

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Mar					
No. 3	1.90	1.90	1.88	1.88	1.90
Wld Mar. No. 4	1.55	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.54
Wld Mar. No. 4	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.51½

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.20	5.23	5.20	5.25	5.19
May	5.45	5.51	5.45	5.51	5.42

Mathieson Alkali Income

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., placed net income for 1939 at $1,095,962, equal to $1.12 a share on common stock, compared with $999,473, or $1.01 a share, in 1938.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
1 3¼s 46-44	110.7	110.7	110.7
1 3¼s 47-43	108.28	108.28	108.28
1 3¼s 56-46	114.13	114.13	114.13
2 3s 46-44	110.12	110.10	110.10
4 3s 50-46	102.30	102.30	102.30
1 3¼s 83-60	111.31	111.31	111.31
23 3¼s 52-50	106.8	106.8	106.8
6 3s 55-51	110.2	110	110.3
3 2½s 59-56	106.9	106.9	106.9
31 2½s 63-58	105.27	105.27	105.27
15 2½s 65-60	105.29	105.30	105.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s 49-44	108	108	108

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.19	107.19	107.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	103	103	103
6 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77½	77½	77½
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	86½	86¼	86½
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s '53	110	110	110
14 AmIChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Am T & T 5½s '43	108¾	108	13-32 108¾
4 Am T & T 3½s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
6 Am T & T 3½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	108½	108½	108½
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	45½	45½	45½
11 Arm Del 4s 57	101½	101½	101½
16 Arm Del 4s 58	101½	101¼	101¼
15 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108½
2 AT&SF a-j 4s 95 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	103	102¾	102¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A	108	108	108
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s-48	40¼	40¼	40¼
7 Atl Refin 3s 53	106½	106½	106½
10 B&O rfg 6s 95	27	27	27
4 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	67	67	67
29 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	25¼	25	25¼
4 B&O 5s 96 F ct	25	25	25
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	25	24¾	25
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25	25	25
16 B&O cv 4½s 60	15¾	15½	15¾
33 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	15	15	15
1 B&O 1st 4s 48	67¼	67¼	67¾
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	100	100	100
12 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
17 Beth Stl 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
18 Beth Stl 3½s 60	101¾	101	101¾
32 Bost & Me 4¾s 61	46	45½	45½
27 Boston & Me 5s 55	46½	46	46½
10 Bkly City RR 5s 41	71	70¼	70¾
Bkly City ERR 5s 41 ct	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
100 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	84¾	84	84¼
117 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	83½	82¾	83½
63 Bkly Un El 1st 5 56 ct	88¾	88¼	88¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	94	94	94
7 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106	106	106
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	16½	16½	16½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	109	109	109
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49½	49½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	66½	66½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17½	17	17
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 ct	16½	15¾	16
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	76½	76¼	76½
3 C&O 4½s'92	124¾	124¼	124¼
9 C&O 3½s'96 D	99½	99½	99½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	98	99
7 C&O rfg 3½s'63F	104	104	104
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14½	14½	14½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 CB&Qgen 4s '58	90	89¾	90
15 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99½	99¾
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¼	95	95¼
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16¾	16¾
13 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26¾	26¼	26¼
11 CMSJ&Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
7 CM&StP 4½s' 89C	24½	24¼	24½
14 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17	16½	16½
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8¾	9	9
3 Chi&NW gnl 5s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9	9	9
18 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2	2½
5 CRI&P 4s '88	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Ch Un Sts 4s '63D	106	106	106
3 Ch Un Sts 3½s '63	107	106½	106½
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51¼	50¾	51¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	89½	89¼	89½
18 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80¼	79¾	80
5 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73¾	73
4 Col & So 4½s'80	30¾	30¾	30¾
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104½	104½	104½
20 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¾	104½	104¾
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
16 Col Ry PwEx 4s '65	106	106	106
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
32 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	127¾	127½	127¾
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¼	108	108
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	104¾	105¼
2 Container Cor 6s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Container 5s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Contin'tal Oil 3¾s '48	109½	109½	109½
8 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Crown Cork 4½s '48	102¾	120¾	102¾
1 Crown Cork 4s '40	106	106	106
10 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103½	103	103
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	30¼	30	30
2 Cuba R R 6s '46	32	32	32
14 Cuba R R 5s '52	36	35¾	35¾
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 Del P & L 4¼s '71	109	109	109
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	104½	104½	104½
10 D & R G 4s '36	9½	9½	9½
8 Det Ed 4½s '61	109¾	109	109
3 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	108	108	108
16 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	106¾	107
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14¾	14¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	57	57	57
20 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22½	22	22
9 Erie & Jer 6s '55	52¾	52¾	52¾
12 Erie Gene 6s '57	58	57	57
1 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	107	107	107
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104½	104½	104½
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Fla.E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104½	104¾
3 GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	99¼	98¾	99¼
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	-91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 'VV E	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 'G1	106½	106½	106½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91	91	91
1 G Bay & W deb A	58	58	58
4 HarlemRiv&P4s'54	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Houst'nOilTex4½s'54	98	98	98
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34¾	34½	34½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47½	47½
10 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	110½	110½	110½
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	45¾	45¾	45¾
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44½	44¼	44¼
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	54¼	54¼	54¼
13 IC&CSL&NO5s'63A	49	48¾	49
1 IC&CSL&NO4½s'63	45	45	45
27 Interb R Tn 7s '32	74	73½	74
21 InterbRTr7s'32ct	73	73	73
7 InterbRTr rfg5s'66c	75¼	75	75¼
20 InterbRTr rfg5s'66	75½	75	75¼
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	102¾	102½	102½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13½	13½	13½
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73	73	73
11 Int Paper 5s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102	102¼
130 Int T&T 4½s '52	39½	39	39
61 Int T&T 5s '55	43¾	43½	43¾
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 James F & Clea 4s '39	52½	52½	52½
12 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	31	30¾	31
2 K C South 5s '50	68	68	68
5 K C South 3s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
7 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 ct	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47½	46½	47½
4 LE & West 2nd 5s '41	82½	-82½	82½
6 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	51	51	51
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	29½	29½	29½
2 Leh ValH Term 5s '54	47	47	47
10 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	118½	18½	18½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16½	16¼	16¼
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	16	16	16
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	16	16
1 Lex&Essex 5s '65	117½	117½	117½
1 Long Star Gas 3½s '53	109	109	109
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	127	127	127
4 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	98½	98½	98½
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	78	78	79
2 Maine 3Cen 4½s '60	55	55	55
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	40¾	40¾	40¾
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	80½	80½	80½
14 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102½	102½	102½
2 M-K-Tex 5½s '62 A	16½	16½	16½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7	7	7
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
40 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11½	11½	11½
10 Mo Pac 5s '65A	16½	16½	16½
40 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	16½	16½
20 Mo Pac 5s '78G	16½	16½	16¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16½	16¼	16¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '81I	16½	16¼	16¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81Ict	16¼	16	16¼
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	34	34	34
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 MonWPaPubServ4½s80	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Mont Pow 3¾s2'66	100	100	100
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 More&Essex1½s2000	44¼	44	44
8 Nassau El 4s '51	46	45½	46
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	107¼	107	107¼
1 Nat Discttil 3½s '49	105	105	105
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Newark Gas 5s '48	123¾	123¾	123¾
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	26	26	26
5 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	103¾	103½	103¾
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	70	70	70
5 Newpt&CinBg 4½s'45	111	111	111
1 NYC 4s 2003A	58	57½	57½
4 NYC 4½s 2013A	52	51½	52
1 NYCh&StL 6s '41	85½	85	85
5 NYC cv 3¾s '52	57¼	57	57¼
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	63½	63½	63½
17 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	125¾	126¾	125¾
27 NY G El H&P 4s '49	118½	118	118
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 3½s'54	15½	15½	15½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5½	5½	5½
6 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	10½	10½	10½
2 NY S&W Term 5s'43	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 N Y Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
2 N Y W & Bost 4½s 46	6	6	6
10 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12½	12½	12½
5 Norf & W 4s 96	124½	124½	124½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¼s 54	105½	105½	105½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Nor Pac 4s 2047	55	55	55
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43¼	42¾	43
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	66¾	66	66
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40	40

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	107¾	107¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107½	107½	107½
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Or WashRR&N 4s 61	106	106	106
3 Otis Steel 4½s 52A	78	78	78
10 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	108	107¾	108
11 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110	110
10 Pac T&T 3¼s66B	109	109	109
7 Panhandle E Pl 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Pat & Pass 5s 49	125	125	125
7 Pan Co 4s 42	103½	103¼	103¼
8 Pan P & L 3½s 69	108½	108¼	108¼
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107	106¾	106¾
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101	101¼
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85¾	85½	85½
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97	96¾	97
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48 ct	113¾	113½	113½
6 Pan RR 3¾s 70	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	85	85	85
13 PeoGL&C Chi 5s'47	115	115	115
3 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '50	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 Phil Bal&Wash 5s '74	114	114	114
13 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105½	105½
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6	6	6
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	112	112	112
2 PCC&StL25s '70A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 PCC&StL 4¼s '77	98½	98½	98½
104 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73¼	72	72½
2 Por Ri A Toh 6s '42 st	59	59	59
90 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	19¼	18¾	19
4 Pub Svc No Ill 3¼s '68	109	109	109
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
8 Readg 4½s '97A	73¼	72	72
11 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	100	99¾	99¾
6 Repub Steel 4½s '61	93¾	93½	93¾
11 Richfield Oil 4s '52	108½	108	108
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	96	96	96
1 StLMtSw&RcG 3s'53	60½	60½	60½
10 St L S F 5s '50 B	12½	12½	12½
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
30 St L S F 4½s '78	11¼	11	11¼
14 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¾	11½	11½
5 St L S F 4s'50A ct	11½	11¾	11½
14 St L SW 1st 4s 89	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	114¾	114¾	114¾
41 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¾	1½	7¾
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13¾	13¾	13¾
8 Sea A L 4s '50 unst	13½	13¼	13½
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5½	5½	5½
58 Sea-AlFla 4s '35A ct	3½	3	3
51 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	100	100	100
7 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¾	105¼	105¼
10 So Bell T & T 3s '79	104¼	104	104
1 So Cal Pow 4s '47	106	106	106
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	99	99	99
7 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	107	106¾	107
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 So Pac 4½s '69	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 So Pac rfg 4s '56	30	29	29
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48¾	48½	48¾
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	78	78	78
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	77½	77¼	77½
17 South Ry cn 5s '94	87¾	87	87
14 South Ry gen 4s '56	57½	57½	57½
5 S W Gas & El 4s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105¼	105	105
75 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105	104¼	105
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	114¾	114¾	114¾
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	106¾	106¾
15 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 7TB	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67¾	67½	67½
6 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
17 Third Ave 4s '60	53	52½	52½
1 Tol Edison Co 5s '59	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Un Pac 3½s '71	96½	96½	96½
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	63	63	63
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	77¾	77¾	77¾
18 US Steel 3¼s '48	106¾	106	106
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102	102	102
4 Utah P&L 5s '44	102¾	102½	102½
11 Util P&L 5½s '47	93	92½	92¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	18½	18¼	18¼
5 Warner Bros 6s '48	85½	85½	85½
1 Wash Term 3½s '45	108	108	108
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	120	120	120
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
5 West Md 5½s '77 A	89½	89½	89½
10 Westn Md 4s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108	108	108
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	18½	18½	18½
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	18	18	18
8 Western Un 5s '60	87	86¾	86¾
10 Wheel&LE 4½s '41	108¾	105¼	105¼
10 Young S&T cv 4s '48	106	106	106

Foreign Bonds

1 Adriatic El 7s '52	70	70	70
26 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83½	83¼	83½
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83½	83¼	83¾
10 Argentine 4½s '48	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Argentine 4½s '71	90½	90½	90½
10 Australia 5s '55	89¾	89¾	89¾
11 Australia 5s '57	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Australia 4½s '56	81¾	81½	81½
3 Belgium 7s '55	104	103½	103½
14 Belgium 6½s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	15½	15½	15½
8 Brazil 8s '41	20¼	20	20¼
3 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16	15¾	16
7 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16¼	16	16¼
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17	17	17
6 Buen A 4¾s '77	60½	59½	59½
2 Canada 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Canada 4s '60	97	96¾	97
1 Canada 3½s '61	86¼	86¼	86¼
12 Canada 3s '67	84	84	84
2 Canada 2½s '45	92½	92	92
28 Canada 2½s '44	93¼	93	93
3 CnileMtBe9¾s'61	12¾	12¾	12¾
10 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	13½	13½	13½
3 Chile 6s '60 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile 6s '61 Fed	13½	13½	13½
6 Chile 6s '61 Fed asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	30	30	30
1 Copenhag 5s '52	43	43	43
4 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	75½	75	75
2 Cuba 5½s '45	75½	75½	75¼
37 Cuba 4½s '77	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 Denmark 6s '42	63½	63½	63½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	43	43	43

Washington Sideglances

Mrs. Roosevelt starts room-hunting for delegates to American Youth Congress — Another Susan B. Anthony pleads for suffrage—New Attorney General meets his aides on man-to-man basis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Nonpaying Guests: Mrs. Roosevelt is doing a bit of room-hunting these days. She's been calling up all her friends to ask if they will take in some of the 3,000 young men and women coming to Washington for the American Youth Congress meeting, Feb. 9-12.

Mrs. Woodring has promised to take two into her hotel apartment. Mrs. Morgenthau will put up four.

The President's wife asked Mrs. Garner and Mrs. Bankhead if they would canvass Senators' and Representatives' wives, but they have not reported yet.

The Dies Committee, in its recent report, found the "vast majority" of the Youth Congress affiliates "have no connection with Communism, Naziism, or any movement of the sort," though it observed that the Young Communist League has at times exerted an influence on the American Youth Congress "out of all proportion to its size."

Time backs up: If you had happened to attend a certain committee hearing in the House of Representatives last week you might have blinked your eyes and wondered if you were back in the nineteenth century.

Susan B. Anthony was pleading in favor of suffrage!

She was Susan B. Anthony, III, attractive grand-niece of the famous suffrage pioneer, and she was pleading for suffrage for the District of Columbia.

Man to man: The new Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson, has made a big hit with employees of his Department. When he stepped up from the Solicitor Generalship, he invited them all to assemble in the Department's great hall, then stepped out unescorted to the platform.

"I was going to get someone to introduce me," he confided. "But as I thought it over, I realized that there wasn't anyone in Washington who knows me any better than you do, and there wasn't anyone who knows you any better than I do."

His large staff was pleased by the frank, friendly approach of their "Presidential possibility" chief.

When the famous meet: What happens when officialdom comes face to face with stardom?

That question is apropos now with the arrival of a glittering array of Hollywood stars—Olivia de Havilland, Tyrone Power, Dorothy Lamour, Mickey Rooney, Edward G. Robinson, James Cagney, Gene Autrey, Gloria Jean, et al—for the President's birthday ball this week.

Officially, the Hollywood stars are only half-recognized. Senators are no longer allowed to bring them on the Senate floor, though they may and do point them out in the galleries.

And unofficially — well, the Capital is just as unsophisticated as any American community. Autograph seekers and movie fans shove and push just the way they do anywhere else.

Seats of the mighty: Senator William E. Borah's desk in the Senate has been inherited by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who put in a request to be allowed to sit there.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, to whom the seat would have gone by seniority, stepped aside in favor of the Michigan Senator.

The desk, in the third row, second from aisle on the Republican side, undoubtedly will continue to be known as "Senator Borah's desk." Other renowned desks in the Senate include Daniel Webster's, now occupied by Senator Frederick Hale of Maine; Henry Clay's, used by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, and Jefferson Davis's, used by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

Chicago Prepares New Fight On Re-appearance of Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Roused over recent manifestations of racketeering, including violence in its worst forms, Chicago is seeking to find a way to bring real peace to business here. Formation this month of an All Chicago Council to work on the problem was announced by the Chicago Association of Commerce, and other groups are giving attention to the need for safeguarding the individual from racketeers in organizations of employers and of labor.

Rackets were much before the Chicago public in the '20s and early '30s, when specific drives weakened their hold. But the last decade has seen a gradual slipping backward to old abuses as the public lost interest in the reform, it is said by observers. Now a revival of public concern is evident. Killing of Marinus Hvid, garage owner, Dec. 27, is chiefly responsible. This businessman had withdrawn from a garage owners association and had had his place picketed by a sympathetic union, when he was fatally clubbed. Public opinion placed the blame for this tragedy, as it has for some 30 others in the last decade, on racketeers and their hired hoodlums but this is wholly an assumption; the real cause of the murder is unknown.

Course of Action Is Sought

How to supplant such situations with security and peace is a question confronting Chicagoans. Organizations long in the campaign to end rackets do not wholly agree on the best line of attack. The Chicago Association of Commerce, which attracted national notice in the early '30s because of its racket-fighting group known as the "Secret Six," is leading a drive to arouse public opinion for more effective law enforcement. It has placed at the head of its "All Chicago Council" Frank A. Hecht, newly elected Vice-President of the Association, and an enthusiastic civic worker.

This Council recently met with law enforcement officials of this region to plan a campaign of action. To this gathering came leaders of opposing political factions in this area—Edward J. Kelly, Mayor, and Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney, and their staff officers, pledging themselves to unite in a common cause. One outcome of this conference was the formation of a special police squad to deal with racketeering cases.

Although the Association of Commerce has announced its intention of making the drive an inter-organization affair, some important groups working in this field are continuing to carry on their anti-racket activities apart.

Must Get at Roots

Conviction of the persons who killed Marinus Hvid, much as it is to be desired, will not end the racket problem, points out Gordon L. Hostetter, director of the Employers' Association of Chicago. Fundamental causes of racketeering must be understood and removed, he says. Analyzing these causes, Mr. Hostetter wrote recently to his own group:

"Business, in too many of its branches, has seen organized labor as a means by which it may control competition, prices, and methods. Organized labor, in too many instances, openly and shamelessly, has offered its services to business for this end in return for wholesale, monopolistic control over the labor employed by business. . . ."

For a time, a campaign against rackets brought results, but now, says Mr. Hostetter, things are just about back to where they were in the early '20s. He blames what he calls "the benighted provisions of the Wagner Act" which, he charges, has brought unfit elements into many unions. His proposed remedies are stern ones, certain to be opposed in part at least by liberal groups. Among them are repeal or revision of the Wagner Act; legislation to end conspiracy like that enacted in Oregon; legislation to place unions in the position of public utilities; freeing of law enforcement from political machines.

Must Attack Causes

Surely the Chicago Federation of Labor would not subscribe to Mr. Hostetter's program in full; yet on one point Joseph Keenan, secretary of the Federation, is in agreement with the director of the Employers' Association: you must, he said, attack causes and not symptoms.

"Flag waving won't help," said Mr. Keenan. "You must correct the faults that cause these things."

Businessmen, desperate because of price-cutting and other unfair competitive practices, have come to trade union leaders for help in stabilizing prices lest they be driven out of business, he said. Organized labor, says Mr. Keenan, wants to correct abuses that exist as a result of these demands, but it believes that the best way to correct them is for all groups to get together in an effort to change the conditions that have driven people into forming racketeering organizations.

And this, it is noted, is just what the Association of Commerce is saying.

Reich Omits Jan. 30 Fetes

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Although Jan. 30 has been designated officially as the "Day of National Resurgence," today is just another work day. Production rather than celebration is the watchword in Germany.

In other years every house, factory, and public building, whether federal or municipal, has displayed the Swastika emblem, Nazi Germany's national flag on the anniversary of National Socialism's rise to power. This year the public has been asked by the radio and the press not to display flags.

In other years some 800 Nazis customarily convened as the nation's parliament in the flower-adorned, brightly bannered Kroll Opera House. This year, the Reichstag did not convene.

That some workers were taken somewhat by surprise by not getting the day off was indicated by a curious advertisement three columns wide and five inches deep in the Völkischer Beobachter, organ of the National Socialist Party. It read:

"Henschel Airplane Works, Limited. Work begins in all shops Tuesday, Jan. 30, at the usual hour."

Newspapers naturally were preparing retrospective editorials on the significance of the day but nowhere is production interfered with by memorial celebrations. During the past two days, however, time has been given in official broadcasts to reviews of Adolf Hitler's life and his achievements for Germany.

The North Sea islands of Borkum, Sylt, Norderney, Juist, Langeoog, Spiekeroog, and Wangerooge were designated by Grand Admiral Erich Räder, commander-in-chief of the Germany Navy as "security zones" for the duration of the war.

It was said authoritatively that this order did not mean the civil population would have to leave the islands, but that because of the military importance of the areas, Germans as well as foreigners would not be permitted to move freely without special permit. The islands, vital for coast defense as well as for air bases, have been the object of several British air raids.

Schools Closed

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—Schools throughout Württemberg were closed today to conserve coal for industries essential to the war. The school fuel situation varied in other parts of Germany.

A general order by the National Defense Council, headed by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, provides that all schools must yield their coal on demand.

Some schools in Berlin are closed, some are operating part time, and others full time. Schools in the Rhineland are mostly open.

Woman in the News: Singer Aids Young Artists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mary Cook Coward

Soprano who has put the study of harmony in the curriculum of Braille.

SAN FRANCISCO — It takes more than talent to make a concert soprano. Before the time comes for the spotlighted stage, the applauding hands, and the notices in next morning's papers there must be long hours of study and patient practice of scales. Besides meeting these exacting demands Mary Cook Coward has overcome the handicap of blindness. Until a few years ago she never allowed her disability to be revealed to her audience but recently, she said in an interview here, she decided to permit them to know, "for a definite purpose."

Her purpose is to devote her career to assisting talented young people faced with a difficulty like hers to receive the kind of training they must have in order to go ahead in their profession. She is starting on a Nation-wide tour, devoting a considerable percentage of the box office at each concert toward developing young artists resident in the community in which she appears.

In childhood, she was included in every activity by her twin sister, who refused to let her believe she could not keep up with her companions. "Come along, Mary—you can do it," her sister would tell her. "Take my hand and here we go!" And off they went—skating, swimming, riding or dancing. To this early determination not to be left in the dark, she attributes most of her success. She graduated from the Tennessee School for the Blind, where she discovered her voice. She went to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and later to Italy, studying under singing masters there.

She lately gave a concert here, devoting the proceeds of a capacity audience in the Veterans Auditorium toward a fund to help young artists secure "Seeing Eye" guide dogs. At the intermission of certain of her concerts, she illustrates the "Seeing Eye" work. She has contributed to the Braille Institute, the Hanich Fund of Houston, Texas, the Blind Association of Alabama and to societies in Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis, Tenn. She has done her biggest task, perhaps, in translating into Braille the Carolyn Alchern Harmony Textbook, and in raising money for its publication. This book of music instruction is now available in American libraries and schools for the blind.

Miss Coward is taking part in a national radio hook-up with Eddie Cantor and is giving concerts the first of the year at Pasadena and Carmel, Calif.

Jobs in Canada On Jan. 1 Set Highest Record

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (CP)—Employment in Canadian industry at the beginning of 1940 was higher than that indicated at Jan. 1 in any other year on record, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Jan. 29 in its January employment review.

Employees working in 11,891 establishments at the beginning of January totaled 1,135,400 while at Jan. 1 last year 11,210 employers had a pay roll aggregating 1,041,042 men and women. However, there was a decrease of 5.3 per cent in the employment compared with Dec. 1, 1939, when 11,891 firms employed 1,198,541 workers.

Based on the 1926 average, the crude index of employment stood at 116.2 compared with 122.7 on Dec. 1, 1939, and 108.1 at Jan. 1, 1939. The previous high figures for that date were those of 113.4 in 1938 and 112.2 in 1930.

Sensitive 'Nose' of Tiny Spool Guards Giant Transformers

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31—A tiny gas-sensitive spool of porcelain wired with copper and about the size of a ball of darning cotton has been developed at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories as a "bodyguard" for giant steel-clad transformers, some the size of a three story living room.

This detector unit scents the presence of destructive gases formed in transformers by short circuits in the cooling liquid and was exhibited to a group of college professors, engineers, and technical men here for a preview of things to come from Westinghouse research.

Radio's most obedient "ear" also was shown, a controlled directional microphone shaped like a six-inch bullet. It can pick up sounds from three directions but not from the fourth. Thus it can capture all the tones from the 102-piece Westinghouse Radio Orchestra and the 24-voice swing choir, forming a semi-circular sound trap for all the stage, yet "deaf" to the audience back of it.

Powerful Pressure

Explaining how the porcelain spool acts as a bodyguard for transformers, Dr. Charles F. Hill, Division Manager of Insulation, said that occasionally the insulation on the coil wires of a transformer wear out and this allows high-voltage electricity to jump out of its normal channel, causing a short circuit. At times the pressure of the short circuit is powerful enough to blow off the steel lid of the transformer.

The "spool" not only detects the arc but automatically pulls a switch to break the circuit and put out the arc. This means that for the first time transformers now have a self-defense against their own internal failures in stepping up or down the voltage of a power line. The spools are designed especially for transformers in skyscrapers or in congested districts where they eliminate any possible danger of a short circuit blowup.

Indirectly, development of this latest electrical safety device resulted from substitution of non-inflammable inerteen for oil as a cooling liquid in certain transformers. An arc burning in inerteen gives off hydrochloric acid fumes. If the arc is not stopped early, it leads to destruction of the transformer.

How Spool Works

Westinghouse research engineers wound two copper wires about a spool, separated the wires by zinc oxide which is sensitive to hydrochloric acid, and connected the ends of the wires to an electrical relay.

As long as the zinc oxide is undisturbed it is a nonconductor and no current flows through the wires. But within a few seconds after hydrochloric acid fumes appear they combine with the zinc oxide and make it conductive, letting the current pass through the wires to operate a relay which in turn pulls the switch.

Nearly two years ago, Dr. Hill and J. G. Ford, Section Engineer, conceived the possibility of using an oxide sensitive to hydrochloric acid to operate a safety relay. Preliminary tests were encouraging.

Emerson Venable was assigned to discover which oxide would make the best safeguard. For months he tested the sensitivity of oxides of common and rare metals. Eventually he classified those which worked, discovering the oxide of zinc to be the most efficient. Mr. Venable also originated the spool design for the detector.

Behan Not Guilty Of Records Theft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Cuthbert J. Behan, suspended police lieutenant, was acquitted on a three-count indictment charging the theft and mutilation of 7,200 police arrest records from the Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Police Station, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court here today.

Deacon Murphy, chief aide of John Harlan Amen, Assistant Attorney General in charge of investigating alleged official corruption in Brooklyn, had charged that Mr. Behan stole the records to cover allegedly fraudulent bail bond practices. Mr. Murphy had presented three fellow police officers and the testimony of a fourth, all testifying either to having seen Mr. Behan at the scene of the crime under suspicious circumstances or to having held suspicious conversations with the defendant.

Mr. Behan testified, however, that he was at home in bed at the time of the theft, and his testimony was corroborated by his wife, son, and daughter. The trial, which lasted a week and was presided over by Justice John MacCrate, was another in the lengthening series of court reverses which Mr. Amen has met in his attempt to prosecute alleged Brooklyn lawbreakers on the evidence uncovered by his investigation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WOMEN — Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 826-A, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by the Daily Features Editor

All-absorbing — The *z* sound, which is correct in "usurp," is to be avoided in all forms of the verb "absorb"; hence, *all-ab-sorb'-ing.*

Bade—The past tense of "bid" is pronounced *bad* (short *a*).

Beelzebub (Matt. 12:24) — *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s as in debate, second e and the u short).

Bondage (Gal. 5:1)—In a letter from the publishers of Webster's we are reminded that the pronunciation of this word in the new dictionary (*bon'-dij*) is intended to represent the prevailing sound in cultured speech; but that in the measured tempo of public worship, etc., more attention might well be paid to the vowels, with a trace of quick-long *a* as in *chaotic* being approved in this word and similar ones ("image," "foliage," etc.).

Compassest (Ps. 139:3)—*Kum'-pass-est* (*u* and *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*). The Oxford Companion Bible suggests "scrutinizest" as the meaning.

Comprehended (Isa. 40:12)—Here renders *kuwl*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to keep in" or "to measure."

Demarcation — *De-mar-kay'-shun* (secondary accent on first syllable).

Although the literal meaning of this word (Spanish *demarcación*) is "a marking down," we restrict "demarcation" to "limiting by marked bounds; separating; dividing."

Despise — The first vowel is sounded as in *create*—not as short *e* or short *i*—*de-spize'*.

Dispel—*Dis-pel'*.

This word (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *pellere*, "to drive") suggests more forcible action than does its common synonym "disperse" (*dis* and *apargare*, "to scatter"). We destroy the existence of a thing by dispelling it; we merely destroy the cohesion of a group by dispersing it. For example, a wind may disperse the clouds; but the sun dispels darkness.

Domain — The accent is on the second syllable, *do-mane'*.

Entity—*En'-tih-tih*.

An entity (Late Latin *ens*, "a thing; a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be") has real being, real existence, real substance. It is not here today and gone tomorrow. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

Ephesians — Influenced by the short first *e* in "Ephesus," speakers sometimes erroneously pronounce "Ephesians" with the first *e* short, instead of quick-long, as in debate.

Extraordinary—Two of the syllables have been merged; so the five-syllable *eks-tror'-dih-ner-ih* is now preferred for all ordinary uses. The longer *eks-tra-or'-dih-ner-ih* is reserved for uses such as "ambassador extraordinary," etc.

Horeb height — Not *Hore'-ub hiteth*; sound it *Ho'-reb hite.*

Hygiene — Preferably two syllables, *hi'-jeen.*

"It is because there is no light in them" (Isa. 8:20)—More literally, "because (or surely) there is no dawn for them." Moffatt renders the whole verse as follows: "Consult the message and the counsel of God! That will only be their cry when there is no dawn of hope for them any more."

Jerusalem (Isa. 40:9)—Not *Jeh-roo'-sa-lum* or *Juh-roos'-lum*; sound it *Je-roo'-sa-lem.*

Lowring (Matt. 16:3)—Old form of "lowering." Pronounced *lour'-ing* (*ou* as in house, *i* as in it).

Mammon—*Mam'-un* (*a* short, *u* clipped-short).

This word appears four times in the Scriptures (all in the New Testament), and each time it is a translation of the Greek *mammonas*, "wealth, riches." Students interested in cognate words are referred to the Hebrew *matmon*, "a hidden storehouse, treasury," from *taman*, "to hide."

As we use the word, it indicates not only riches, but lust for gain, the spirit of avarice.

Materia medica — *Ma-tee'-rih-a* (*a*'s as in *sofa*, *i* short) *med'-ih-ka* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Materia medica" is not properly a designation of "medical theory" or "the practice of medicine." The derivation (Latin *materia*, "stuff, matter, material," and *medica*, "medical") plainly indicates the meaning of (1) "the various materials employed in the preparation of medicines" or (2) "the science which describes these medical materials and their properties."

Measured (Isa. 40:12) — Avoid sounding the first syllable as *may-*. The new Webster's records the pronunciation as *mezh'-erd* (first *e* short, second as in maker).

Meted (Isa. 40:12)—*Meet'-ed.*

This word here renders Hebrew *takan*, "to measure; to arrange."

"Mortify the deeds of the body" (Rom. 8:13)—The word "mortify" translates a Greek word which means "to cause to die." It is the exact opposite of "quicken" (literally "to make alive") used in verse 11. Hence Weymouth reads the verse: "If through being under the sway of the Spirit you are putting your old bodily habits to death, you will live."

Nebulae—*Neb'-u-lee.*

Our word "nebula" ("nebulae" is the plural) is an appropriation of the Latin *nebula*, "a mist," cognate with Greek *nephele*, "a cloud." The name has come to be applied to the luminous, seemingly gaseous, mists in the heavens.

Pantheism—*Pan'-the-izm* (*a* and *i* short, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in debate).

Pantheism (Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God") is applied to the erroneous teaching that Deity is in all things; that the physical universe, conceived of as a whole, is God; that there is no God but the combination of forces and laws which appear to operate in the material universe.

In pantheism there is seen the futile effort to reconcile the fact that God is omnipresent with the view that matter is everywhere.

Pharisees (Matt. 16:1; 12:24)—Despite the influence of the *r*, the publishers of Webster's record the *a* short as in *fat*, not circumflex as in *fare*.

"Pharisee" reaches back to the Hebrew *parash*, a primitive root meaning "to separate."

Sadducees (Matt. 16:1) — *Sad'-u-seez* (*a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *ee* as in *feet*). Note that in careful speech there is no need to palatize the word into *Sa'-joo-seez*.

"Sadducee" is derived from the Hebrew *Tsadowq*, "the just," the name of the supposed founder of the sect.

Saith (Matt. 7:21)—*Seth* (short *e*).

Scholastic—Not *skoo-*; sound the word *sko-lass'-tik* (*o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*).

Spirit—Not *Spih'-rut*; not *Spirt*; sound it *Spir'-it.*

Strength (Isa. 40:9) — Give the full *ng* sound; avoid *strenth*.

Thenceforth (Matt. 5:13) — The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Vengeance—Two syllables, *ven'-janse* (*e* short, *a* clipped as in *account*).

Waters — Not *watt-*; sound it *wau'-terz.*

Wholly (I Tim. 4:15)—*Hole'-lih.* Note that "holy" is sounded *ho'-lih.*

Quotable Quotes on 'Patience'

Nature loves patience: always remember that.—Gogol.

Patience is the wisest recipe for success.—W. S. Royston.

Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet.—Rousseau.

Our patience will achieve more than our force.—Burke.

He that hath no patience hath nothing at all.—Italian Proverb.

Popularity may follow those who make haste; glory belongs to those who know how to wait.—Louis Bouilhet.

It is the far sight, the quiet and confident patience, that above all other attributes, separate man from man and near him to his Maker; and there is no action nor art, whose majesty we may not measure by this test.—Ruskin.

Daily Anecdote

Incomplete Dog

Chauncey M. Depew, the noted railroad magnate and after-dinner speaker, loved to tell his story about a dog.

He was 14 at the time, and as a reward for finishing a five-acre field of corn, he was allowed to go to town to attend the circus. There he saw a spotted dog, bought it, and took it home.

The good old Puritan face of his father fell when he saw the dog.

"Next day," said Mr. Depew, "it was raining, and I took the dog into the woods to try him out. What do you think? It washed the spots off. I took the dog back to the dealer, who said, 'Great guns, boy! There was an umbrella that went with that dog!' "

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Hanover, New Hampshire.
2. It is mostly in Wyoming, but it extends into Idaho and Montana. Area 3,438 sq. mi.
3. The north coast of Spain.
4. St. Paul's in London. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect.
5. It is on the island of Sicily. 10,740 feet.
6. Yosemite Valley, California; 630 feet high.
7. Doorn, in the eastern portion of the Netherlands.
8. Plymouth, Massachusetts.
9. Oregon.
10. New York City, Oct. 27, 1858.

A Verse for Today . . .

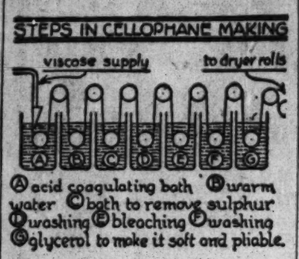
For a just man falleth seven times, and riseth up again.—Prov. 24:16.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Cellophane Is Made?

Cellophane is very closely related to rayon. Both rayon and cellophane are made from cellulose, the fundamental substance in wood and other plant cells.

Transparent, glasslike paper can be made from cellulose by either the viscose or the acetate method.



Acetate wrappers, however, seem to have undesirable electrostatic properties. The sheets build up a surface charge of static electricity which causes them to stick together. This interferes with the action of automatic wrapping devices and lessens the usefulness of the paper accordingly.

Viscose cellophane is made by forcing the syrupy fluid resulting from the treatment of cellulose with caustic soda and carbon disulphide, through a long, extremely narrow slit into an acid setting bath. From this bath it is carried through other chemical and washing solutions, after which it is dried.

Viscose is soluble in water, so to make a moisture-proof cellophane, a way was discovered in 1927 to coat the cellophane on one side with a nitro-cellulose lacquer. This opened up such fields of use for cellophane as the wrapping of fast-frozen foods, etc.

The first thin sheets of cellophane similar to the candy and perfume wrappings we see today were made by a chemist in France in 1912. Early cellophane sold for $2.65 a pound. By 1925 the price had dropped to $1.75 a pound. By 1934 it was down to 38 cents for ordinary cellophane and 52 cents for the moisture-proof type. It is now inexpensive enough to permit many large bakeries to wrap a large proportion of their loaves.

So far as ingredients are concerned, any mill making rayon could also make transparent, glasslike paper. Not many mills make both products, however, owing largely to the fact that converting the cellulose into thin, flexible, crystal-clear sheets requires not only specialized machinery but considerable technical knowledge and a high degree of skill in carrying out the various operations involved.

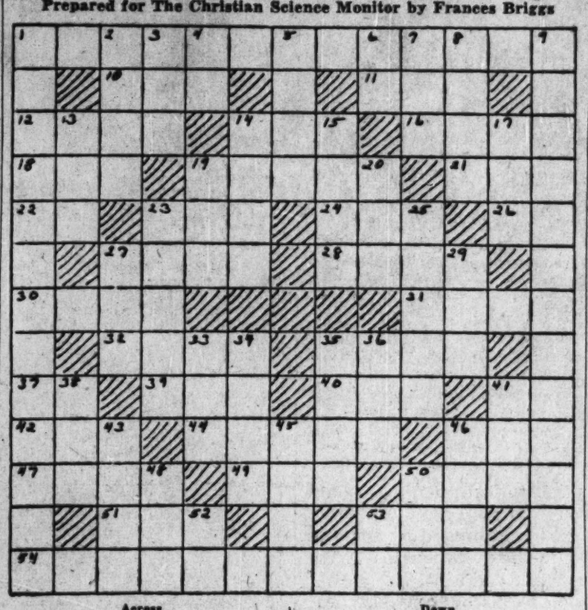
—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

ONLY those who have the patience to do simple things perfectly ever acquire the skill to do difficult things easily.—Schiller.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—New Orleans extends from Mississippi to what lake?
10—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
11—An igloo is what?
12—Who was father or progenitor of Zaccur (Neh. 3:2)?
14—What is a dry measure mentioned in Bible?
15—What is a brief burlesque or comic sketch included in a dramtic sketch?
18—What is fifth sign of zodiac?
19—What measure was originally length of human arm from tip of middle finger to elbow?
21—What tree is mentioned only in Book of Isaiah?
22—Article.
23—What is a river of western Persia?
24—What is one of supports of a piece of furniture?
26—In speaking of Biblical Joelah, what pronoun would you use?
27—What is 9th letter of Greek alphabet?
28—Who was Rachel's sister?
30—Small pitchers are said to have wide what?
31—Very small brook is what?
32—What State is north of Arizona?
35—Who was one of Noah's sons?
37—Where is Blawnon (abbr.)?
39—What is a city of Paraguay?
40—What fairy queen is mentioned in "Romeo and Juliet"?
41—Symbol for manganese is what?
42—A roof may have valleys and also have what (sing.)?
44—What city of Judah was allotted with its suburbs to the priests (I Chron. 6:58)?
46—Would the ceibo have fins, buds, or paws (sing.)?
47—Who was son of Enoch (Gen 5:18)?
49—What is calling sound made by cattle?
50—What is a commune of East Flanders, Belgium?
51—Striped appearance in wood is called what?
53—Would you don, row, or pet a piandok?
54—What do you call natives of Northumberland?

Down

1—What would you call an inhabitant of the City of Brotherly Love?
2—Who succeeded Claudius I?
3—Civil Service (abbr.)
4—Civil Service (abbr.).
5—Who was seventh king of Israel?
6—Symbol for thorium is what?
7—Where would you see a troika (abbr.)?
8—What island is largest of Andreanof group of Aleutian Islands?
9—If you visited Nijmegen, whom would you see?
13—What are pieces with which chess is played?
14—Where is Matanzas?
15—Would a salangane have fins, paws, or a bill?
17—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
19—What animal may look upon a king?
20—What is mark aimed at in curling?
23—"Good-Bye" is a well-known song by whom?
25—Who was one of heroes of David's army (II Sam. 23:38)?
27—Who was a son of Caleb (I Chron. 4:15)?
29—In speaking of Biblical Mishma, what pronoun would you use?
33—What is a commune of Belgium?
34—What was the seventh plague?
35—What is one of most expert divers of all ducks?
36—What is a river of China?
38—Melody.
41—Flamingos build nests of what?
43—What is a young salmon?
45—What is a machine for interweaving yarn into a fabric?
46—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
48—Speck, or small mark, is what?
50—What is an ornamental headdress of leaves and flowers worn by Hawaiians?
52—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
53—Pair (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Open House

Philadelphia

Recently a "Home for Destitute Children" in Philadelphia was partially destroyed by fire. This occurred at three o'clock in the morning, and 92 children were taken safely from the burning building — into mid-winter outdoors!

Where to house this many children, ranging in age from 3 to 18, became the immediate problem. The Walton, a large hotel, some blocks away, on Broad Street, opened its doors and its heart to meet this great need. The manager welcomed this large group and cared for them royally for several days, giving them good meals and a cheery home.

When their own quarters became habitable once more, the manager, head chef, and all the hotel employees regretfully said good-by to their 92 guests. They had done everything possible to make their stay a happy one; and the children had shown their appreciation by behaving so beautifully that they won the hearts of their benefactors.

Cabbages and Kings

☞ Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili is perhaps more familiarly known to the world as Joseph Stalin. ☞ Dish towels are less absorbent if ironed. ☞ More than 500 umbrellas were left on streetcars and busses during a recent rainy (!) spell in Los Angeles. To the Chamber of Commerce, no doubt, they were sunshades. ☞ A silkworm takes about three days to spin 1,000 yards of silk. ☞ A New York businessman who resides at Fifty-eighth Street and First Avenue has his office at Forty-sixth Street and Park Avenue—16 blocks away. One day while lunching with a teacher of mathematics he mentioned the monotony of his daily walks to and from the office. The instructor forthwith presented mathematical proof that there were 1,820 possible routes between home and office, all of them approximately the same distance.

In Lighter Vein

Clouds Begin to Lift

The editor of the country newspaper went home to dinner, smiling radiantly.

"You must have had some good fortune this morning," greeted his wife.

"Indeed I did," announced the editor. "Jim Smith, who hasn't paid his subscription for 10 years, came in and stopped his paper."—Montreal Star.

Mr. Chips Again

Mr. Otis Chips of South Avenue L now gets only two or three telephone calls a day from persons who verify his name and number (Regent 1603) and then say, "Good-by, Mr. Chips." He used to get dozens.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

One for All

A passenger on board ship found that he had left his toothbrush in the washroom. Returning to recover it, he found a man using it.

"Sir," he exclaimed in amazement, "that is my brush you are using!"

"Oh," replied the man apologetically, "I'm so sorry. I thought it belonged to the boat."

Explanation Required

The householder called at a plumber's and asked: "Are you the man who came to my house today to mend a leak in the pipes?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Didn't you tell my wife that you knew your work and never made mistakes?"

"Yes, sir, I may have done."

"How is it, then, that the chandelier in my dining room is spraying like a fountain and the bathroom tap's on fire?"—Kentish Mercury.

"I wish George was like other men—why, he doesn't even laugh at my hats!"

Where Would You Find—

1. Dartmouth College?
2. Yellowstone National Park?
3. The Bay of Biscay?
4. The only great cathedral ever designed and completed under the supervision of one man?
5. Mt. Aetna?
6. Bridal Veil Falls?
7. The residence of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany?
8. Plymouth Rock?
9. The Beaver State?
10. The birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt?

(Answers appear on this page)

Party Fun

Numerical Peanuts

An interesting variation of the children's favorite, the peanut hunt, may be played as follows: Prior to hiding the nuts, the hostess prepares small squares of paper upon which are various numbers, large and small, one number to each paper. By means of elastic bands or threads a numbered paper is attached to each peanut, and each nut is hidden separately.

At a signal the hunt begins, closing at the end of a given number of minutes. Each player adds up the numbers attached to the peanuts he or she has found. The one whose sum totals the highest wins the hunt. It is sometimes a pleasant surprise to the one who perhaps has found the fewest peanuts to discover that his score is the highest!—Mrs. J. W. M., Springfield, Mass.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Schedule Time*

By Le Pelley

WOW! LOOK AT THE TIME — I'LL HAVE TO RUN LIKE LIGHTNING —
YOU'RE EIGHT BLOCKS FROM HOME..
G'BY! I'VE BEEN WARNED TOO MANY TIMES !! I DON'T DARE BE A SECOND LATE !!
..HOPE YOU MAKE IT..
Am I LATE ? Is — DINNER — READY —
DINNER ? MY WORD — IS IT THAT LATE ??
..CAN YOU BEAT IT !!?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ting-a-ling—*

By Rodgers

I was taking a nap upstairs this afternoon, when I heard a bell ringing—
"Oh boy, there goes my feeder," I said to myself—
And did I make tracks toward the kitchen!—
But it was only the telephone!
Oh, Phooie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Something Missing*

By The Hagers

MISS GOOSE PRAISED ME. SHE SAID, "YOU SHOULD REMAIN IN PUZZLEDOM. YOU'RE GOOD!
NOT SINCE OUR FOUNDER, PERCY VERE, HAS ANYONE AS BRIGHT WORKED HERE."
"YOU'RE VERY KIND, MISS GOOSE. THANK YOU. JUST ONE MORE PIECE AND WE ARE THROUGH."
"THERE ARE NO MORE!" MISS GOOSE THEN CRIED. A PIECE WAS MISSING FROM THE SIDE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Politics at the Campaign's Edge

That remarkable Republican festival, the Kansas Day Dinner, which Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, addressed, was notable for several reasons. It exemplified the new party enthusiasm that is astir; it revealed the normal but unusually indecisive scrambling between the various G. O. P. candidates for the Presidential nomination; it re-emphasized Mr. Martin's place as a rising power within the party, and it indicated the problem facing Republicans in making foreign policy a major issue of the campaign.

It is no doubt drawing a pretty long bow to speak of Representative Martin as a Presidential possibility this year. Of course, the Republican sweepstakes are wide open. But even so, the breezy and forthright newspaper publisher from North Attleboro stands out rather as the best sort of right-hand man for some Republican candidate or President as a potential Speaker of the House, following a great New England tradition.

At Topeka, Representative Martin gave a strong and broad platform for political action. Few would disagree with its main lines; it is only when these sweeping precepts are translated into specific policies that controversy begins.

* * *

Is the Nation, through the Roosevelt policy of "measures short of war," actually being led down the path toward involvement? It is evidently the intention of some Republicans to seek to prove in the coming campaign that this is true. Certainly their vigilance is a salutary and patriotic national contribution, but it should not become sterile isolationism.

Properly enough, the more aggressive Republicans consider that "the way to oppose is to oppose," and that therefore no armistice is advisable in discussing Roosevelt foreign policies, particularly if the President seeks to divert attention from domestic to world problems for campaign purposes. As a close student of public opinion, Representative Martin quite evidently recognized that the sort of fight which many congressional Republicans made against repeal of the arms embargo last October does not suit the dominant mood of the Nation and that rather the G. O. P. leadership must confine itself to warnings against involvement in general, without insisting that any particular step is an irretrievable one down the slippery slope. Similarly, on the reciprocal trade program Representative Martin was cautious and instead of attacking the Hull method as a completely faulty one, he criticized the specific results of various trade agreements.

* * *

Thus the Republican leadership keeps the door open to make the best of both worlds: to criticize Administration foreign policies, both politically and economically, without going so far as to debar itself from adapting very similar policies to its own needs if it comes into power. It is difficult to "pull punches" in a political campaign, difficult to keep real political leadership from degenerating into wholesale attack, difficult to accept what is best in an opponent's program, without opening oneself to his triumphant jeers. Yet this is the Republican task of 1940: to build a constructive program which will combine political vigor with tolerant and wise acceptance of what has been proved workable in national welfare.

Bearing Down on the Farmer

This newspaper only yesterday observed that resistance to farm parity payments will be a principal test of economy in this session of Congress. To that position we adhere, and believe that an appropriation for this purpose should not be made unless special taxes are levied to pay it. But the cuts reported by the Appropriations Committee in its sudden submission of the bill to the House of Representatives are of such extent as to arouse apprehension—even for the cause of economy.

Backers of the parity payments this year were without the support which they had last year from the urban relief bloc—since the relief appropriation is fairly well agreed upon. Yet the striking out of $72,600,000 for disposal of surplus crops takes with it the food stamp plan, which has been working apparently well and which will rally to the support of the item representatives of some seventy cities which have the plan or expected soon to be designated in it. Similarly the omission of sugar benefits arouses another bloc and possibly more serious, the deletion of $25,000,000 for farm tenant loans would cancel the only program the Government has for alleviation of a serious national problem.

It may be that some of the cuts are made for bargaining purposes, or it may be that all are necessary for progress toward a balanced budget. Moreover, war conditions in Europe may eventually result in new markets. But when it is considered that the revised measure, at a total of $634,399,256, carries less than half the sum of last year's appropriations for agriculture, it looks in all rather too much like "taking it all out on the farmer."

Hitler on Behalf of the Allies

In his Sportpalast address on the seventh anniversary of National Socialist rule in Germany, Reichsführer Hitler said, as if still unable to comprehend the reasons for British opposition to him: "This new rise of Germany did not in any way threaten England." Though it is not quite accurate, the Allies may thank him for that statement. For among neutral peoples an assumption frequently heard is that Britain took up arms only when the Third Reich threatened British interests. And this is held to be a reason for strict impartiality as between the belligerents in the present war.

Had British propagandists attempted to create abroad the impression that Britain decided on war although British interests were not menaced, they would have been laughed at. As a matter of fact, in opposing the methods by which Czechoslovakia and Poland were blotted out, Britain and France sensed a very direct interest. And that interest is not confined to those two countries. Yet it is with aggrieved surprise that a conqueror discovers opposition in States beyond his immediate reach. Does his astonishment arise from an incomplete comprehension of the sinister character of the force that impels his actions?

Mayor Tobin's Budget

By announcing his 1940 budget before the legal deadline of January 30, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has shattered tradition and taken an honest step toward giving Boston a full 12-months budget. Customarily, mayors have first offered a dummy budget, and submitted the real document, covering the calendar year, in February, March, or even April. Mayor Tobin's action should strengthen efforts to reform Boston's fiscal procedure.

As to the budget itself, the Mayor's message described the allowances as an "irreducible minimum," but some observers doubt that this has been reached. Those who expected further economies resulting from the Municipal Survey Committee's efforts were disappointed. Even now it is not too late to introduce them.

From Grand Tier to Balcony

The projected replacement of grand tier boxes with balcony seats is symbolical of the change that is coming over the Metropolitan Opera House. For a half-century and more the opera in New York has been the recreation of the wealthy and the socially prominent. Now the wealthy are either less wealthy or less interested in opera. So the opera in New York is appealing to the public to take over.

The way has already been paved by the activities of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and by the radio. The Guild has subscribers in all parts of the United States; and now the radio opera public (estimated at 10,000,000) is asked to contribute to a $1,000,000 fund for purchasing the opera house at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street from its present owners, the holders of parterre boxes, who feel that they are no longer in a position to continue with their responsibilities.

Thus it looks as if the opera might become democratic. That without doubt would be in line with the desires of the management. Perhaps if the public obtains a controlling interest, its influence may be beneficial artistically.

The Metropolitan Opera is one of America's great artistic institutions. Probably it is natural, in view of its traditions, that the policy of the Metropolitan should have been conservative.

Perhaps, with the control in the hands of the public, there may be now a greater adventuresomeness. The new patrons may be more curious than the box holders have been.

Will they also propose a more economical administration? The fees paid to the stars are notoriously high, much higher than are paid in any other country. The people may ask whether, with overhead reduced to reasonable figures, it might not be possible to give opera at prices no higher than are charged for drama. It would seem more democratic that way.

Something for Nothing?

An exhilarating fancy of getting something for nothing has lately been stimulated in the American labor world by the movement for compulsory sickness insurance. Free medical care for many millions of workers is anticipated, to be paid for out of taxes.

There seems to be a basis for the wish, since the public is increasingly generous in supplying free medical service. But compulsory sickness insurance is not free medicine, as this newspaper's study of required costs and taxes, appearing today, shows. The standard insurance system operating in European countries requires the worker to contribute to it, as Dr. I. S. Falk points out in his book, "Security Against Sickness":

> It still remains true, however, that health insurance is primarily a mutual, contributory form of insurance. It should be emphasized that, taken by and large, it is financed mainly by the contributions of the insured persons, with or without the help of contributions from their employers. Tax support is either absent or is a minor feature, and in some leading insurance countries where there has been tax support this has been decreasing rather than increasing.

What an American worker would pay for himself and his family in direct pay-roll taxes is estimated by some of the leading medical authorities as the wages of a week and a half.

In addition to his own medical tax, the worker in Europe helps to pay the tax of the employer. Investigators bring out that European industry counts its tax for sickness insurance as simply another overhead cost, and passes it along to the consumer in higher prices wherever possible.

Working at least a week and a half for what the organized medical profession of the United States declares to be dubious, and in certain respects detrimental, hardly seems to be getting something for nothing.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Primary Concern"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter printed recently in the Monitor from the executive committee of the Harvard Student Union opens with the words, "Feeling that the primary concern of American students today should be to help keep America out of war, . . ."

May I say that from this side of our invisible and friendly border the above sentiment, one that is frequently expressed south of our border, is incomprehensible?

The primary concern of all fair-minded people surely has been in the triumph of right over wrong all through the ages. Supposing as a basic proposition great reformers had agreed that their primary concern was to keep out of conflict? Someone must stem the tide of evil. Truth asks the question, "What is right under the circumstances?" not "How can I avoid conflict?"

Perhaps it is right for the United States to take no military action in helping to check the forces of brutality and paganism that would enslave the world. But surely it is not right for anyone to decide that even if his city, his nation, or his civilization were attacked, his chief concern is to keep from physical action. DOUGLAS ROBERTS

Ottawa

Investments?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mindful of Finland's heroic stand, it is yet pertinent to remind the public that loans to belligerents were a powerful factor in drawing us into the last war, having invested vast sums in an Allied victory, it was urgent that we enter the war to protect our investments. MARGARET P. WELCH

Boston

A Bright Spot

You Can't Hate a Pink-Cheeked Smile

A high mountain range, or marching feet, or a certain kind of dusty yellow road still strive to call to memory the German boy of 1914. The two of us who knew him for a fleeting roadside hour or two never knew his name, never spoke of him except as "the German."

He was a tall, gangling fellow with a broad smile and large banners of almost girlish pink complexion draping from his high cheekbones. His stiff yellow hair, cut pompadour style, leaned forward over his forehead instead of back from it, as if a wind were always blowing from behind him.

He caught up with the two of us—two indolent and very warm midsummer hikers in the great American desert—as we skirted the base of Mt. Whitney and its neighbor mountains, Inyo Valley side.

He brought his swinging boots to a stop in front of us and looked down at us as we squatted on our packs. His smile was refreshing. His even teeth were large and very white, and contrasted pleasantly with the vivid pink of his cheeks.

"Hi!" he greeted us, and we two smiled back at the hiker's eternal greeting, "Hi!"

He sat down with us long enough to tell us what he knew about the war in Europe—the World War, only that name came much later. We had not heard. We had seen no newspapers for ever so long.

* * *

We didn't realize at the time what the German boy, with his soft accent, was telling us. Perhaps he didn't, either. Someone had shot someone else in Servia. (That was the way it was spelled in 1914.) An Archduke had been assassinated. France had stepped in between Austria and Servia, and now Germany was in it. The trouble had been going on for some days. A war was in progress. A real war. We didn't know.

"I am in the res-serve," the German boy said. "I must go back now to the Army. I must report to the German Consul in San Francisco."

We, the hikers, were young men, too. His story was plausible enough to believe. We knew something, not much, about Servia; something, not much, about Archdukes in Austria. The part that didn't make sense was that this boy, who had come to America to establish himself, probably as a farmer somewhere down the valley behind us, should haul up stakes and go back over to Europe to carry a gun against men in a cause so remote.

We didn't know. No one knew—then.

The German boy had supper with us. We made a sagebrush fire by the roadside along about dark. We had cold biscuits warmed over from breakfast; beans, bacon, coffee—the hiker's regular fare.

A full moon came up as the sun went down. The German boy had no blankets with him. Didn't need them, he said. Didn't expect to sleep anywhere until he reported to that consul in San Francisco. We offered to share our four stout Army blankets with him, but he declined.

"I must hur-ree," he said. "I am on duty now after the call has been issued." He was hiking to Carson City, and hoped to get a ride from there to San Francisco.

* * *

We watched his swinging legs as far up the road as we could see them. He turned and waved to us once in the white desert moonlight.

A pleasant fellow. He would have been a good comrade on any kind of a journey, long or short. A cheery one. A high-principled fellow, too. He couldn't rest after the call to duty had been issued, but must walk day and night to make rendezvous with that duty.

So we went our way, we two hikers. Many things took our attention for the next three years. . . . From 1914 to 1917 I thought very little about the German boy. Then America entered the war. I enlisted. The issues seemed very clear to me then—much clearer than they do now nearly a quarter of a century later.

"To make the world safe for democracy" was no empty phrase in 1917. It filled men's hearts as the thought of Finland's heroic plight fills them today. We forget our ardors and even the causes of them as decades drift downstream behind us.

I remember no hatred. The German boy of that Inyo County road came often into my thoughts. "Hun?" "Prussian?" "Boche?" None of those fitted him. In the Army we were called upon to hate. Not in so many words. But men do not fight ideas on the battlefield. They may fight for or against ideas, but the physical fighting is man against man—that is war.

* * *

There was infantry drill, plenty of it, even for us white-hat-banded flying cadets. Bayonet drill. Better not say too much about that. That is something of a soldier's secret.

The German boy of Inyo Valley troubled my sleep the night I first took bayonet drill. No, I never could have used that bayonet as the drill sergeant had instructed—not on that gangling, pink-cheeked, likable German lad. Probably not on any of his fellows, either.

Later on, some months later on, there was combat practice in airplanes.

I never actually met an "enemy" soldier in air or on battlefield in the World War. I never reached the front. But I saw, in fancy, my "enemy" many times. He was always the same, always smiling, friendly, courageous, true to his vows. He was no enemy at all, but a man.

* * *

And now that the Armistice of 1918 has come of age and the war that stopped seems to have started over again at somewhere near where it left off, and as I read again of "enemy-this" and "enemy-that," I know—after twenty years of thinking it over—I know more positively than ever that man is never the enemy of man, cannot possibly be.

A man may hate what he believes to be a wrong idea. That is where the hatreds of peoples are directed in wars, surely. The men themselves are likable, admirable, courageous, true—on both sides of the fighting front.

The greatest hope of which I know—and it is a growing hope around the world—is that men learned partly from the last war and will learn conclusively from this one, this vital fact about each other. There are signs which say it is being learned. When men really learn that truth about each other, they will find ways to settle their differences without war. R. L. B.

The Bookshelf

Defense of Verdun

Jules Romains has now brought his monumental record of modern France down to the World War. VERDUN (New York: Knopf. $2.50), the eighth volume in the American edition of "Men of Good Will," comprises Books XV and XVI of the French text, "The Prelude" and "The Battle."

"Verdun" strengthens the belief (which has wavered at times in the long course of this historical novel) that Romains' major opus is going to end by being a masterpiece. It looks as if the many threads, which have sometimes been confusing to the reader, were going to be brought into a unified pattern. There is still plenty of time; it is reported that the author expects it will take about eight more volumes to complete the work.

* * *

The present volume forms the climax of the novel so far. By means of a minute examination of the battle of Verdun, it epitomizes the war. Mostly from the French viewpoint, to be sure, but with a realization of how it looked to the Germans. In fact, the striking thing about "Verdun" is its emphasis on humanity, as against nationalism.

Indeed it would be difficult for a reader to preserve many illusions about nationalism after reading M. Romains' account of the management of the war on the French side, up to the time General Pétain was called in to save Verdun. The author seems not to be assailing individuals particularly; he merely makes clear the apparently inherent weaknesses of the military thought. Some people in France were worried about the defense of Verdun; but a few days before the attack a staff officer was able to explain to civilian dignitaries that an attack at this point was out of the question, and to give some very plausible reasons for his opinion.

* * *

Yet the attack came, in violation of all precedent governing attacks. Unforgettable is the account of the experience of the men who bore the brunt of it, how they took it, what they felt and thought, how they carried on. They are shown to us through the alert and speculative imaginations of men like Jerphanion and Clanricard who are able not only to give their personal reactions but to reflect the outlook of the average soldier. They are very human, these soldiers of France; quite free of heroics, yet in a pinch heroic for the most part in behavior. And the Germans, too, are seen as human. Something is wrong, to allow of such experiences; and not only with the Germans.

There are two especially fine passages: the talks of Jerphanion, on leave, with Jallez, and the final pages describing the counter-attack at Mort-Homme of a company of untried boys, who [illegible] into action behind their aristocratic [illegible] lieutenant, singing the "Marseillaise." The book closes with Pétain's order of the day concluding, "Courage . . . We shall beat them yet."

L. A. S.

The Wide Horizon

Who Is a Farm Worker?

By Tully Nettleton

Consider the plight of Joe Gillick.

Joe works, let us say, in a canning plant or a cheese factory in one of the Western States. Under the law is he an agricultural worker or not?

Well, it seems to depend on what law you are talking about.

A United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco recently handed down a decision that employees of an agricultural packing plant, even one owned by a farmers' co-operative, are not agricultural workers in the sense of being exempt from the Wagner Act but are industrial workers entitled to its protections for collective bargaining.

The Labor Board order which the court reviewed had cited a ruling also by the Bureau of Internal Revenue with reference to the Social Security Act. This had held that packing, processing, and transportation of farm products are not exempt as "agricultural labor" from the tax for unemployment compensation, unless the work is done by hired hands on the farm where the products were raised.

So far, so good. The definitions are in accord. Joe Gillick, according to the prevailing interpretation of the laws, can join a union and be protected by the NLRB against being discharged simply because of his unionism. He can, moreover, claim unemployment compensation if he is laid off after long service, since his employer has had to pay a tax for this purpose. In these two respects he is an industrial worker, although a cannery or creamery is in that twilight zone which many farmers would like to have exempted from the labor laws and which many labor leaders consider most in need of the advantages of organization.

* * *

However, there is still one other Federal labor statute which is very important and far-reaching, but which nevertheless does not reach as far as the hundreds of thousands of Joe Gillicks in the United States. This is the Fair Labor Standards Act or wage-and-hour law. Strictly speaking, Joe Gillick, our cannery worker, probably does not come under its definition of an "agricultural worker" either, for while it exempts agricultural workers from the standards set for industry it defines agriculture in terms of the work ordinarily done on a farm.

Yet for practical purposes of the statute, it is the same as if Joe Gillick were a farm hand, for the wage-and-hour act also exempts "any individual employed within the area of production (as defined by the Administrator), engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products."

In other words, workers engaged in packing or processing farm and dairy products, if in towns of the farming area, are on the same footing outside the wage-and-hour law regulations as if they were working on the farms. If Joe Gillick's employer sees fit to pay him only 20 cents an hour and to work him 54 hours a week—and if Joe cannot get a better job—there is nothing in the Federal statute to obtain its 25-cents-an-hour minimum or 42-hours-a-week maximum for him.

In some States he may similarly find himself left out of the workmen's compensation law if he is injured while at work.

* * *

The borderline jobs between the realms of industry and agriculture—that is, the jobs of processing and distributing agricultural products—are the point of pressure by urban labor standards upon rural labor standards and vice versa. It would be desirable if there could be a definition of "agricultural workers" which would carry uniformly through the various Federal and State laws which have to distinguish between these and industrial workers.

The Circuit Court in San Francisco evidently thought the line was clear. It said, "When the product of the soil leaves the farmer, as such, and enters a factory for processing and marketing, it has entered the status of industry."

Yet by acts of Congress, this borderline industry is to have the standards of industry for purposes of unemployment compensation and collective bargaining, but is to have the standards of agriculture so far as minimum wages and maximum hours are concerned. Now Joe Gillick, who is placed in this ambiguous position, is a comparatively simple fellow. Is it any wonder if these contrarieties confuse him and add to his impression that the law is a mystery?

* * *

The political tendency, moreover, appears to be toward making a larger number of Joe Gillicks rather than fewer of them. The sets of amendments most vigorously pushed in Congress with reference to the wage-and-hour law are the Barden and Miller bills, backed by the Farm Bureau Federation, the Grange, and farmers' co-operatives. These would broaden the exemption so as to leave out all the agricultural processing industries including meat packing, terminal grain markets, wholesaling of produce, the lumbering industry, and all processing of milk, poultry, eggs, wool, sugar, and many other items, whether done in rural communities or big cities. The Labor Department estimated this would remove the benefits of the law from more than a million workers.

The push for this modification comes partly from the genuine difficulty in bridging the wide gap between the kind of wages and working conditions that can be provided on the farm and the kind of wage-and-hour standards that Congress has frozen into a flat statutory requirement for all parts of the country and almost all occupations except farming. If revision of the Labor Standards Act [illegible] take the direction of providing [illegible] flexibility [illegible] age and hour limits from industry to industry and region to region, there would be a better prospect of sticking to a practical definition of "agricultural worker" that would carry through the various Federal laws and that would mean a worker on the farm.